

OCTOBER, 1904

# THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

**INTERNATIONAL  
Brotherhood of Electrical  
WORKERS.**

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.**  
GREETING: This Charter, issued  
by authority of International  
Brotherhood of Electrical  
Workers, does grant to the fol-  
lowing persons:


and to their successors power to establish and hold a  
Union of the Brotherhood, to be located at  
in the \_\_\_\_\_ and to be known as Union  
No. \_\_\_\_\_ of the International Brotherhood of  
Electrical Workers. This Charter grants to said Union  
all powers delegated by the Constitution.  
The conditions of said Charter are such that it may be returned as long as  
said Union is in good standing, complying with all the requirements of the  
Constitution and bylaws of the International Brotherhood of  
Electrical Workers. This is a solemn obligation of the International Union.  
We'll this still hold in full force and effect until the next meeting of the International  
Union, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and \_\_\_\_\_.

(SEAL) \_\_\_\_\_ PRESIDENT  
SECRETARY

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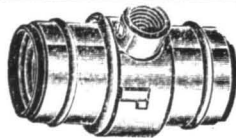
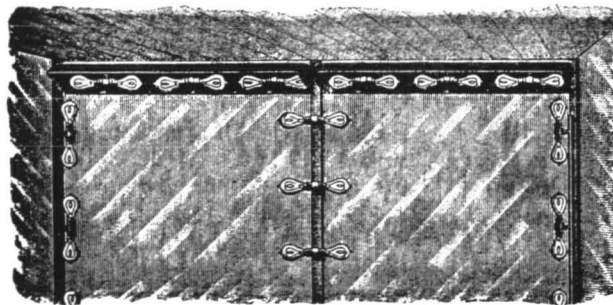
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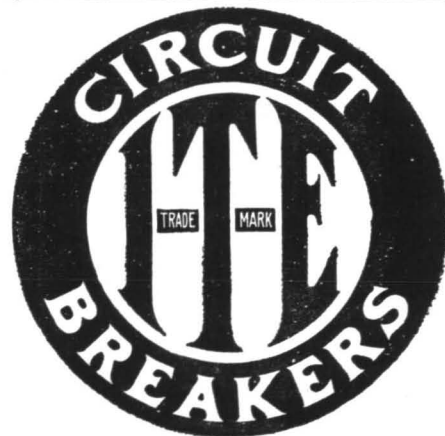
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THE

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# ELECTRICAL



# WORKER

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY  
The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

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Edited by H. W. SHERMAN, Grand Secretary  
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Washington, D. C.

# THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

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BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER, 1904.

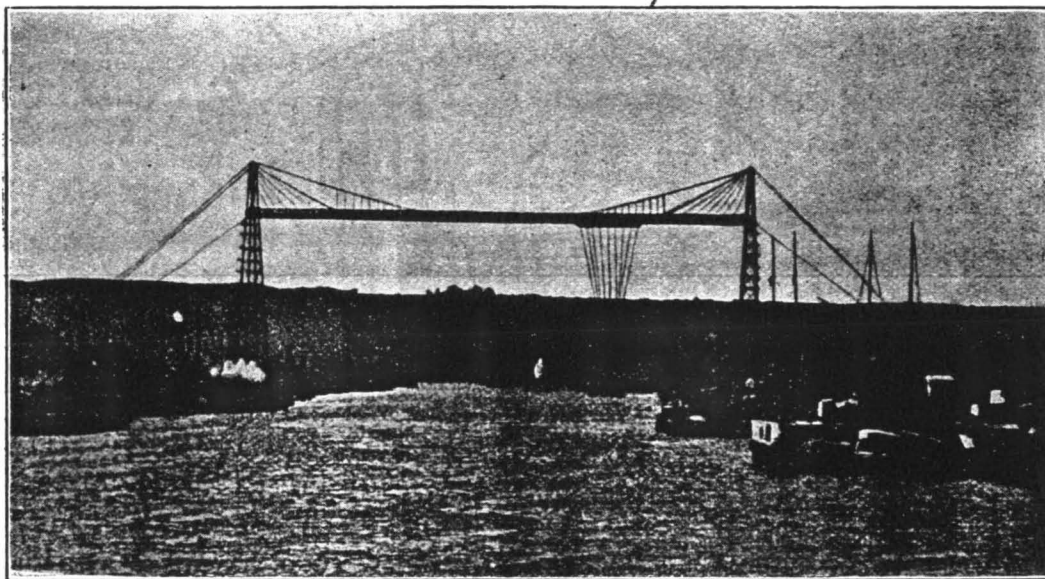
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## AN ELECTRIC SWINGING FERRY.

**T**HERE is in operation at Nantes, France, an overhead electric motor-driven ferry, not long in use, which connects the old quays on the north side of the Loire with the new ones on the south side, where the state railway is constructing

by steel cables is the platform or ferry structure, which has two divisions—one for foot passengers, the other for railway cars, vehicles and horses.

The electric motors used are situated on the car from which the ferry is suspended;



GENERAL VIEW OF THE OVERHEAD FERRY AT ROUEN.

a freight depot. The ferry structure is very graceful and stately in appearance, consisting of two tall steel towers, one on each bank of the river, and joined together by a horizontal bridge or railway track 490 feet long and 165 feet above the surface of the water.

An inverted steel carriage or car travels along the railway, and suspended from this

they do the pulling and the ferry is swung along at a rapid rate.

Consul Benjamin H. Ridgely, who transmitted to the Department of Commerce and Labor this information about the ferry, says further:

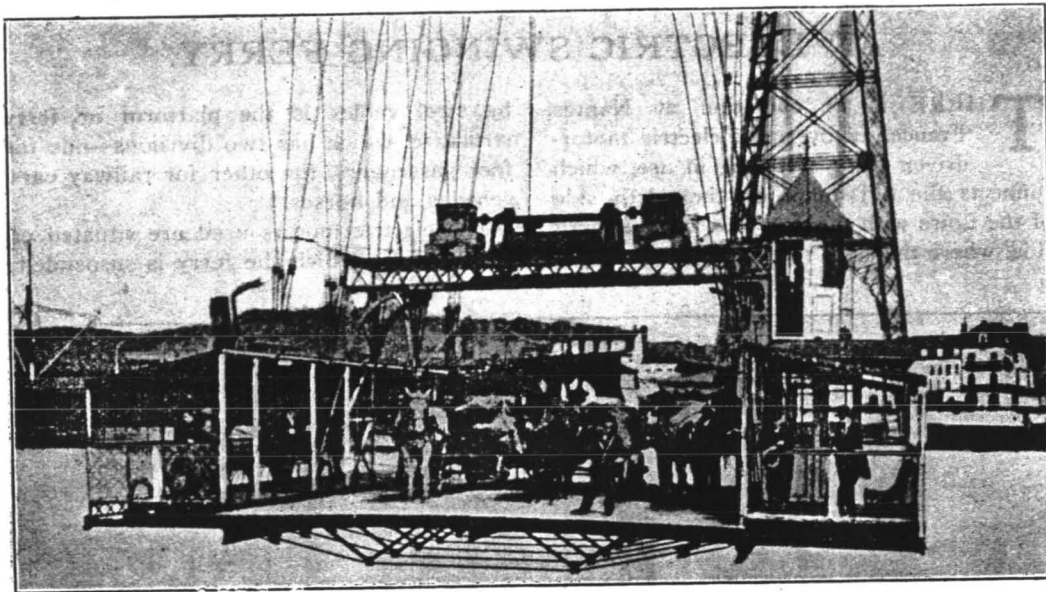
"This pont transbordeur seems to solve the question of crossing rivers or other channels in the most simple and practical



way. It moves rapidly and in no manner interferes with navigation, since owing to the great height of the pont from which the ferry is suspended, ships with the tallest masts may pass under it. Moreover, it does not involve the ascents and descents of the ordinary bridge approaches, and being built on an air line it realizes the minimum distance to be crossed."

The cost of this structure was a little more than \$200,000, and the projectors be-

lieve it is rather strange that the suspended, electrically operated ferry is not in use in the United States, where much traffic exists at not wide water crossings. The suspended car and other carriers on land, from a single rail or cable (telpherage), however, is not unknown here, and progress has been made in this line. Between 400 and 500 patents have been issued for such means of freight transference, and for this work electricity is by far the best power to be



OVERHEAD FERRY AT ROUEN IN SERVICE.

lieve it will be a paying venture. There is a similar pont transbordeur at Bilboa, Spain, and others at Rouen and Martrou, France, and Bizerte, Tunis.

The Nantes ferry rates are: Foot passengers, 1 cent; one-horse vehicles, empty, 5 cents; loaded, 8 cents; two-horse vehicles, unloaded, 7 cents; loaded, 10 cents.

employed. The desire of the inventor in these interests is to get the carriers off the ground to do away with numerous large rail wheels, thus lessening friction, weight and cost and increasing speed. The single, central rail with guide rails for passenger and freight cars is attracting attention in Europe, and no doubt will yet be taken up in this country.

## ELECTRIC PLANT FOR MANILA, P. I.

THE government has installed a small electric plant in Manila, P. I., to be used in its printing office there for lighting and other purposes. This plant will assist in carrying on one of the most peculiar

printing business in the world. The office not only does the government's and some other work for the Philippines, but does this in several languages—English, French, Spanish, Tagalog, Visayan, Ilocano, Pam-

pangan, Tinguian, Pangasinan and Vicol—besides conducting a school of printing for young Filipinos.

These people, so long kept down by Spanish rule, learn surprisingly fast; and their instruction in this case is something of material benefit to them and to the progress of industry generally in the Philippine Islands. The new office outfit consists of six presses, four typesetting machines, ruling machines, and wire-stitching, book-sewing, folding, cutting, embossing, perforating and indexing machines, with provisions for electrotyping, stereotyping and photo-engraving.

There are about 250 employes in the Manila printing office, a large percentage of these being Filipinos; and all kinds of work is turned out in excellent shape.

Concerning the Filipinos being instructed in the art of printing and its various connections, the Manila public printer, through the War Department, informs us that the boys are permitted to set "live" copy just as soon as they have learned how to handle a stick, learn the case and space a line, and in a very short time some of them have become

as proficient as junior craftsmen of a year or two years' experience. They have also mastered the linotype machine. All the work of the bindery, it is stated, seems to be especially attractive to them; they attend the ruling, stitching and other machines, put forms on the presses, feed presses, etc. The boys also are apt at learning stereotyping and electrotyping, but are rather slow in photo-engraving, owing to the knowledge of chemistry required in that work.

The young Filipino is a wage-earner even as an apprentice. The civil service law on this point—as a printer's apprentice—says, in part: "All original appointments shall be to the sixth class and apprentices shall be required to serve at least six months in this class at twenty cents per day." Promotions to other classes allow thirty, forty, sixty, eighty cents, according to class, with one dollar and ten cents for the first class. After this the employe is rated as a craftsman, and at the end of three years of faithful service is given a per diem increase of wages according to amount he is receiving.

## HUGH ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS.

**A**T THE Washington navy yard, a place of so much interest to the patriotic American, one now sees two huge chimneys—just completed—over two hundred feet high. These form a part of the new steam-electric equipment of the yard, spoken of some time ago in *THE ELECTRICAL WORKER*, and are to be used for the boiler house. The latter will furnish power for all the machinery of the yard, from ten boilers each of 300 horse power and of Babcock & Wheeler design. They are of forged steel and are mounted on brick tiers on the second floor of the building.

The boiler house is 160 feet long, 68 feet wide and 67 feet in height. The great chimneys above mentioned are a striking feature of the place. They are composed of hollow brick and together cost about \$40,000. The manner of handling coal and ashes is another particular feature of the boiler plant. The machinery for this is located on the first floor and is of the latest pattern for the

purpose. The coal supply comes from an immense bin of 10,000 tons capacity, and is carried by track conveyor to pockets overhead in the boiler house and there fed automatically to the furnaces.

The new electric plant building for the navy yard is well under way of construction, but it will be some time yet before it is completed. When this is done it and the boiler plant outfit will be one of the finest power makers in the world—but, of course, not by a great deal the largest. The cost of the whole plant will be about \$1,000,000, the machinery and other equipment costing about \$205,000. Up to the present time the Washington navy yard has cost the government something like \$12,000,000, including buildings and machinery. But its war material factories are the finest of their kind and the output is unexcelled. The yard is a good-sized factory village, with well-laid-out streets, huge workshops (the main gunshop being 1,000 feet long and 80 feet wide), dwelling houses, offices, etc., and it has a

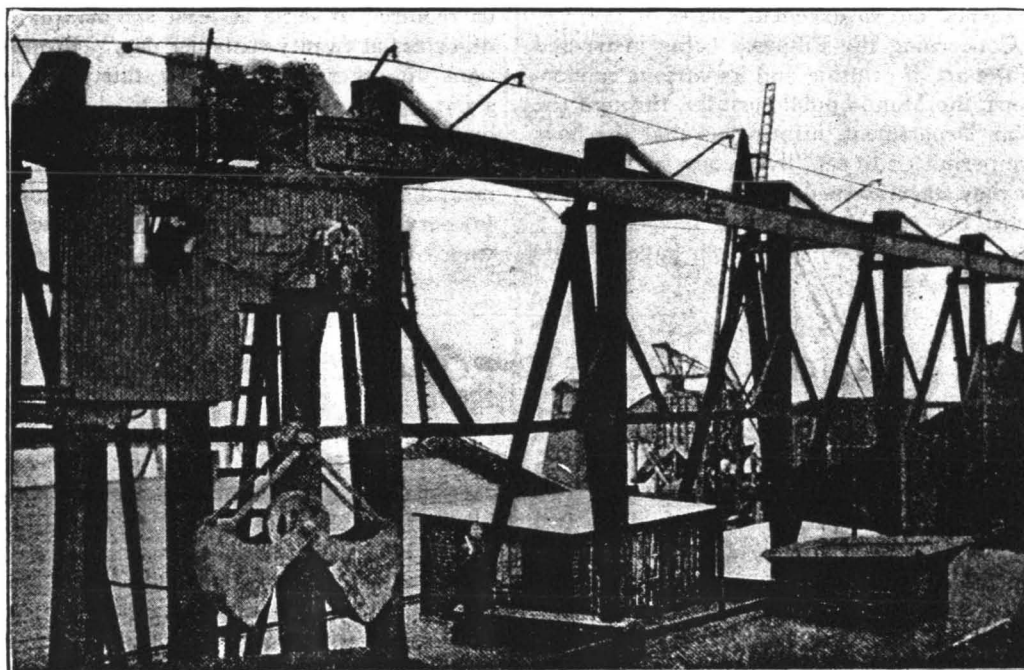
working population of four thousand men, those in the ordnance department receiving about \$250,000 per month.

When the new electric plant in the yard is completed all machinery will be operated by this force. At present there are more than 150 electric motors, large and small, in use there and 17 electric traveling cranes, while the lighting service consists of 6,000 incandescent and 450 arc lamps.

The new steam and electric outfit for the navy yard duplicates in a smaller manner one or more of the great power plants in New York, some description of which is given in the following matter. There are

nearly 1,500,000 pounds. The Metropolitan plant is also a huge power maker. The boiler house has eighty-seven boilers distributed on three floors. Another evidence of the great size of the big New York plants is in the fact that in one of them, though steam is condensed and the water used over in order to save expense, the cost of city water for boiler service is about \$50,000 per year. The water is kept in tanks each holding 4,000 gallons, all the tanks having capacity for only four hours' supply.

In firing the furnaces the mechanical stoker is used, thus saving in one case the labor of 180 men, 90 firemen only being re-



ELECTRIC CONVEYOR FOR HEAVY WORK.

three power stations alone in the city named which have a combined output of 260,000 horse power. One large power plant in that city employs 180 men. Here eight generators develop current, delivering it at a potential of from 6,000 to 11,000 volts to seven substations where it is transformed to direct current and sent to the points of use.

In the Manhattan power plant each engine is rated at 8,000 horse power. Each pair of engines occupies about 2,000 square feet, stands 38 feet 3 inches high and weighs

quired. Coal is got to the stokers through pipes from overhead bins, the latter having capacity of from 9,000 to 15,000 tons. In disposing of ashes pipes arranged beneath the furnaces are used to conduct them downward into cars; they are taken to storage bins and then loaded upon barges and carried away.

There are more than sixteen hundred cars in New York city carrying its conglomerate population. Of course, there are more than this number when suburban cars are counted. The daily passengers number

about 300,000, and on holidays over 500,000 people ride more or less on the cars.

The motormen's and conductors' lot in New York city is not a "field of clover," especially in summer, for the traveling crowd is then so great that usually between 1,000 and 2,000 new men are given employment on the cars to assist in handling the passenger business. The Metropolitan company employs more than fifteen thousand men.

The present excellent condition of New York's street passenger service has come only after much experimenting and expenditure of many millions of dollars. But the most surprising thing in this particular is that that great city should have hung on to the horse car for years and years after many little cities abandoned the horse and mule and took up electricity. Last year the writer had the old-fashioned "pleasure" of riding behind the "horse motor" up Broadway.

As an experimenter in street railways it is possible that the capital of the United States deserves the "premium." It began with the horse—one horse and the bobtail car. Then a genius tried a combination of steam and compressed air, "winding" the car over the track by means of a spiral shaft. It would not work successfully. The gas motor came along—and stopped at the first steep climb; the underground cable and clutch did well for its time, but shook up the passengers altogether too much; the overhead trolley met with favor, but the independent electric storage and the compressed air storage both failed in staying power, i. e., staying in Washington. But the present underground shoe-contact system came and made a decided hit and has proven itself a fine means of street railway travel. Outside of Washington and in the District of Columbia and vicinity the overhead trolley wire is still in evidence, and this will not soon be done away with—in fact, it is increasing, for at present a line of this kind is being rapidly pushed toward Great Falls, with its base line connecting with Washington.

What will be the street car system of the future? Who knows? Perhaps an aerial electric cable suspended from balloons, with the passenger cars suspended from the cable

and being additionally supported by aeroplanes. But this idea is way in the air, where it belongs.

---

### DONE AGAIN.

They met at the cross-roads.

"What is Sile looking so glum about these days?" asked the farmer with the eggs.

"Gosh! He thinks he's been buncoed again," drawled the rail splitter.

"Do tell!"

"Yeas. By heck, he paid a dollar for a bottle of stuff that was advertised to make you live 200 years, and now he's discovered that some one has predicted that the world will come to an end this year."—*Philadelphia Item.*

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REMEMBER the old adage, "Evil to those who evil think."

WHEN called on to test your unionism be ready to deliver the goods.

THE non-union workman is similar to a deadhead rider on a railroad—he enjoys all the conveniences and comforts at the expense of others.

---

A MAN and his wife had lived very unhappy, quarreling continually and abusing each other. After several years of this sort of thing the man died. His death sobered his widow. She found that she missed him very much, and she was very miserable because of the unkind things that she said to him. Finally she decided to get a medium to call him up that she might tell him how sorry she was and how she missed him. The medium got him all right, and then the widow, after revealing her identity, asked him how he was getting along. "Oh, fine!" replied the man who had died. "I never had such a good time in my life as I've had since I came here." "But, John," asked the widow, "you say you are having such a good time, tell me where you are, John." "Well," said John, with a cheery note in his voice, "I'm in hell." "Well, John," said the widow, "if you will come back I will try and do better." John's answer was: "I'll take my chances here."



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AS THE ELECTRICAL WORKER reaches the men who do the work and recommend or order the material, its value as an advertising medium can be readily appreciated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER, 1904.

JOHN MORRISON, Special Advertising Agent  
25 Third Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

*This Journal will not be held responsible  
for views expressed by correspondents.*



THE SUDWARTH PRINTING COMPANY.

REMEMBER it is the lion that faces you,  
the cur that snaps at your heels.

IN THE paragraph on this page in the September issue referring to the difference paid in exchange of safes the amount should have read seventy-five dollars instead of fifteen dollars.

WE WISH to call attention to the declaration made by Hamilton Carhartt, manufacturer of the celebrated Carhartt overalls, in another part of this publication, anent an unjust boycott on his goods. It is really too bad that a manufacturer of Mr. Carhartt's standing, who has always shown his friendliness towards organized labor, and who maintains a factory known the length and breadth of this land, as one where only union conditions prevail in every department, should be forced to offer any defense of his position. But it seems that unscrupulous competitors or some sadly misinformed persons have started a malicious libel against Mr. Carhartt, which has injured his business very greatly, and he takes this method to let everybody know where he stands both at home and abroad, and we certainly wish Mr. Carhartt every success in his undertakings.

**SOMETHINGS DO! OTHERS DON'T.**

Don't shout clique and ring, but get busy and help make a good, strong ring.

\* \* \* \* \*

Do the square thing always, and a good, clear conscience will be your reward.

\* \* \* \* \*

Don't think the officers of your local can do all the work. It is up to you to help.

\* \* \* \* \*

Don't tell every one what you have done for unionism. Remember there are others.

\* \* \* \* \*

Don't think every one a fool who fails to agree with you. Others have opinions of their own.

\* \* \* \* \*

Don't put a money order in an envelope and send it to headquarters and not say what it is for. We are not expert mind readers.

\* \* \* \* \*

Don't join the standing committee—the fellows who stand on street corners and do business. Get in with the good fellows, who do their fighting in the meeting room.

MR. KNOCKER, take a tumble; sell your hammer and pay your dues.



WE ARE again forced to remind financial secretaries that it is their duty to notify locals when accepting traveling cards. Don't put the members' names down on your book and fail to write. The other fellow may not be a mind reader.

#### ANNUAL REPORT.

In compliance with the constitution we have prepared an annual report that required lots of time, and we are sending a copy to each local in our Brotherhood. Should you fail to receive one, kindly notify us. We have itemized the report and hope each and every member of the locals will take interest enough to see where and how the money has been spent.

#### ✓ VOTE FOR SPECIAL CONVENTION.

We have sent out slips to each local for a vote whether we shall hold a special convention or not. We have no comment to make whatever, preferring to leave the entire matter in the hands of the membership. All locals will please vote and send in result as soon as possible. The result will be published in the November issue of this paper. Should two-thirds of the locals vote "Yes," the time and place will be announced in the December issue of THE ELECTRICAL WORKER.

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

Any person knowing the address of Walter Blodgett give same to N. P. Rawson, Traverse City, Mich.

If Brother W. J. Kester sees this notice, will he please write immediately to J. L. Schuler, F. S., No. 162, Omaha?

Will F. J. Lemmon kindly send his address to Local No. 2, as we have news for him? Harry Meyers, Business Agent.

Should V. P. Furlow or any one knowing his present address see this, please write to A. W. Wright, in care of business agent, Local No. 2.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Al. Hussey, last seen at No. 103, Boston, Mass., will kindly write to Jess Lozier, 195 Park street, Hackensack, N. J.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Brother William Reardon please notify me. W. H. Riggs, recording secretary, Local No. 191, Everett, Wash., 3209 Oakes avenue.

Should Brother W. Boyles see this he will kindly notify me of his address and I will forward him his due book and traveling card, which I sent to Little Rock, at his direction, and same was returned to me. J. P. Connor, G. V. P., Dallas, Tex.

#### CARDS LOST.

Card No. 20735, issued by Local No. 17 to Jas. R. Forbes, lineman, has been lost. The finder will kindly mail same to F. H. Ellsworth, 193 Charlotte street, Detroit, Mich.

Traveling and due card of Daniel T. Kiley, No. 66178, issued by Local No. 104, of Boston, Mass., has been lost and a duplicate issued and is now deposited in Local No. 79, of Syracuse. The card was good until Sept. 1. Any union man that comes across it please take it up and notify L. Mereness, business agent, No. 79, Syracuse, N. Y.

#### CHARTERS GRANTED IN SEPTEMBER

No. 471, Millinocket, Me.  
No. 260, South Omaha, Neb.  
No. 85, Schenectady, N. Y.

#### NOTICE.

Inside wiremen are requested to keep away from Buffalo, N. Y. There is not work enough for the resident members. Due notice will be given when work picks up.

#### THE THIRD OF THE MONTH.

Don't forget that we must have copy for THE ELECTRICAL WORKER in our hands on or before the 3d of each month. Don't send it in on the 5th and then kick because it does not appear.

## REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
1	371 20	2 00	1 00	.....	374 20	117	16 20	.....	.....	.....	16 20
2	192 90	16 00	1 00	.....	209 90	118	22 80	.....	.....	.....	22 80
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75	13 20	10 00	.....	.....	23 20	194	7 50	.....	25	.....	7 75
76	5 10	.....	.....	.....	5 10	195	10 80	.....	50	.....	11 30
77	33 60	6 00	1 00	.....	40 60	197	2 40	.....	.....	.....	2 40
78	3 90	3 00	.....	.....	6 90	201	8 70	.....	25	.....	8 95
79	42 00	22 00	.....	.....	64 00	204	5 70	2 00	.....	.....	7 70
80	40 80	22 00	13 00	.....	75 80	207	30 90	2 00	.....	.....	32 90
81	28 50	2 00	.....	.....	30 50	208	13 50	6 00	1 50	.....	21 00
83	13 70	.....	.....	.....	13 70	209	11 40	2 00	25	.....	13 65
84	38 70	16 00	.....	.....	54 70	210	13 20	.....	.....	.....	13 20
85	.....	36 00	.....	.....	36 00	211	3 60	.....	.....	.....	3 60
86	33 60	6 00	.....	.....	39 60	212	.....	.....	3 00	.....	3 00
87	24 90	2 00	.....	.....	26 90	213	36 30	8 00	.....	.....	44 30
92	5 40	.....	25	75	6 40	215	6 30	.....	.....	.....	6 30
93	3 90	3 00	.....	.....	6 90	216	6 90	.....	.....	.....	6 90
94	6 00	.....	.....	.....	6 00	217	33 40	.....	.....	.....	33 40
95	7 80	6 00	.....	.....	13 80	218	7 40	.....	50	.....	7 90
96	17 70	2 00	1 00	.....	20 70	220	6 60	.....	.....	.....	6 60
97	7 50	.....	50	.....	8 00	222	28 80	4 00	50	1 50	34 80
99	15 60	4 00	.....	.....	19 60	224	4 50	.....	25	.....	4 75
100	23 10	.....	2 50	75	26 35	225	11 70	2 00	.....	.....	13 70
101	9 00	.....	.....	.....	9 00	226	3 30	.....	.....	.....	3 30
102	12 60	2 00	25	.....	14 85	227	15 30	10 00	.....	.....	25 30
106	9 90	.....	.....	.....	9 90	228	7 10	.....	.....	.....	7 10
107	4 80	.....	.....	.....	4 80	229	13 50	.....	.....	.....	13 50
108	12 00	.....	75	.....	12 75	231	8 40	.....	3 60	.....	12 00
109	8 70	4 00	.....	.....	12 70	232	19 20	4 00	.....	.....	23 20
114	8 10	.....	.....	.....	8 10	233	10 80	.....	.....	.....	10 80
115	4 80	.....	.....	.....	4 80	235	30 60	6 00	.....	.....	36 60

## 11

No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
236	8 10	2 00			10 10	353	20 10				20 10
237	17 40				17 40	354	13 20	2 00	75		15 95
238	9 00				9 00	356	97 20				97 20
240	33 30	4 00			37 30	358	7 80	4 00	25		12 05
241	4 50	2 00			6 50	359	9 60				9 60
243	10 20				10 20	360	7 50		25		7 75
244	10 80				10 80	362	17 10		1 00		18 10
245	30 00		1 25		31 25	363	5 10	2 00	1 50		8 60
246	15 60				15 60	364	3 00				3 00
247	109 20	12 00			121 20	365				1 50	1 50
250	8 40	2 00			10 40	369	4 50		25		4 75
252	37 20				37 20	370	2 70				2 70
256	5 10	4 00	50		9 60	377	3 00				3 00
257	6 00				6 00	378	4 50	1 00	25		5 75
258	36 00		1 00		37 00	379	6 00				6 00
259	5 70				5 70	381	43 20		2 40		45 60
260	1 50	8 00			9 50	382	25 20	2 00	1 50		28 70
261	8 40	2 00	50		10 90	384	2 10				2 10
263	8 10				8 10	385	11 40	20 00			31 40
264	7 20				7 20	387	6 30				6 30
265			3 50		3 50	392	37 50	2 00			39 50
266	12 60		25		12 85	397	3 60				3 60
267	30 00	10 00			40 00	399	12 30	1 00			13 30
269	14 70		50		15 20	403	3 60				3 60
270		2 00			2 00	405	3 00	2 00			5 00
272	8 70				8 70	406	3 90				3 90
274	8 10		50		8 60	409	17 70		50	75	18 95
277	4 20				4 20	411	8 10				8 10
278	6 00				6 00	412	7 20	4 00			11 20
279	3 30		50		3 80	413	14 40				14 40
280	8 70				8 70	414	7 20	2 00			9 20
282	42 30	12 00	1 50		55 80	415	6 30				6 30
283	31 50	4 00			35 50	419	16 20				16 20
284			25		25	421	9 80	6 00			15 80
286	6 00	6 00			12 00	422	10 50		1 25		11 75
288	4 80				4 80	423	3 00				3 00
289	22 50		3 50		26 00	424	23 20		1 25	2 25	26 70
290	9 60	2 00			11 60	425	4 80				4 80
294	7 80				7 80	426	12 60				12 60
295			10 20		10 20	427	4 50	2 00			6 50
296	5 40		1 00		6 40	429	3 90	2 00			5 90
298	9 00				9 00	430	3 30				3 30
299	27 90	8 00	50		36 40	431	3 60			2 25	5 85
300	13 20	2 00	1 25		16 45	434	10 50	4 00			14 50
303	8 70	2 00	1 00		11 70	435	7 20	10 00		1 00	18

Fraternally submitted,  
H. W. SHERMAN,  
Grand Secretary.

## GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.

ITEM	AMOUNT	ITEM	AMOUNT
<b>EXPENSES.</b>		<b>EXPENSES.</b>	
Death Claim No. 448, C. E. Von Treder, Local Union No. 2	\$100 00	F. J. Sweek, August expenses	75 83
Death Claim No. 449, R. V. Milner, Local Union No. 21	100 00	E. Morrison, office supplies	8 28
Death Claim No. 450, I. J. Guizkey, Local Union No. 187	100 00	Whitehead & Hoag Co., badges	530 91
Death Claim No. 451, G. W. Burrell, Local Union No. 25	100 00	Sulwarth Printing Co., printing Electrical Worker	773 76
Death Claim No. 452, W. G. Roscrans, Local Union No. 282	100 00	F. J. McNulty, balance of salary due	174 00
Death Claim No. 453, A. Stermer, Local Union No. 50	100 00	H. W. Sherman, balance of salary due	174 00
Death Claim No. 454, J. C. Grimm, Local Union No. 162	100 00	F. J. Sheehan, salary, 3 months	50 00
Death Claim No. 455, A. L. Waters, Local Union No. 134	100 00	F. J. Sweek, salary, September	125 00
Death Claim No. 466, Geo. Robinson, Local Union No. 2	100 00	E. T. Mallory, salary, September	125 00
Death Claim No. 457, F. J. Fleet, Local Union No. 296	100 00	E. P. Allman, salary, September	125 00
Death Claim No. 458, Irwin Kent, Local Union No. 356	100 00	D. Smith, salary, September	125 00
Death Claim No. 459, V. J. Gibson, Local Union No. 226	100 00	J. P. Conner, salary, September	125 00
Death Claim No. 460, A. K. McCharles, Local Union No. 140	100 00	F. L. Witters, salary, September	125 00
Death Claim No. 461, C. H. Rowe, Local Union No. 157	100 00	M. J. Sullivan, salary, September	125 00
Death Claim No. 462, J. W. McKee, Local Union No. 159	100 00	M. K. Clinton, salary, 4 weeks	72 00
J. Morrison, commission on advertisements	613 13	F. E. Brown, salary, 4 weeks	52 00
H. E. Wilkens, printing supplies for Local Union's	43 00	B. B. Goebel, salary, 4 weeks	44 00
Roch Carbon Manufacturing Company, carbon paper	5 88	B. H. Goldsmith, salary, 4 weeks	44 00
E. J. Graham, Org., 471, Milinocket, Me.	7 00	A. E. Malone, salary, 4 weeks	40 00
H. M. Goodling, Org., 469, York Pa.	15 00	R. Kerns, salary, 4 weeks	48 00
The Ellicott Company, stencils	4 82	C. Thom, rent	30 00
J. Baumgarten, seals	12 35	Janitor	3 00
E. P. Allman, August expenses	96 70	Whitehead & Hoag Co., buttons	50 40
J. P. Conner, August expenses	85 35	Telephone	4 50
Dale Smith, August expenses	107 90	Mailing Worker	60 00
F. L. Witters, August expenses	51 98	A. E. Brown, assisting on report	18 00
E. T. Mallory, August expenses	80 89	Postage	75 75
		Office supplies	3 15
		Express	8 76
		Telegrams	11 14
			\$5,850 48
		<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>	
		Amount on hand September 1, 1904	31,414 27
		Interest to August 1, 1904	349 83
		Receipts for September	6,775 10
			38,539 20
		Expenses for September	5,850 42
		Amount on hand October 1, 1904	32,688 72

Fraternally submitted,

F. J. SHERHAN,  
Grand Treasurer.

## SEVENTH VICE PRESIDENT.

From all parts of the district I am receiving calls to come their way. The boys in the southwest are demanding that I call on them; Denver would like me to get down there, and Spokane, where the boys put up one of the best fights that was presented by any local in the Western Conference and achieved, as we all admit, poorer results from the settlement of the strike than any of us, want some assistance. Each and every time I take a train in this district means a ride of from one to 500 miles, which means considerable expense when you consider the rates charged by the railroad companies in the west.

I have been in San Francisco most of the month. I was called to Oakland by Sub-Local No. 1 of No. 6 to settle some questions of jurisdiction, and I went to San Jose to straighten out a question that the employers thought might develop into trouble on the street railroad system. Everything came out all right and the job in question will be a card job from now on. I have attended several meetings of the joint conference committee, composed of pipe fitters, machinists, engineers, firemen, gas workers and the executive board of the Labor Council and Local No. 151, to settle questions of jurisdiction between the different trades; also meetings of the executive

board and the gas workers and Local No. 151. The result of the conference between the gas workers and Local No. 151 has been that they have formed an alliance, both offensive and defensive. The employers seem to be trying at present to get conditions back to where they used to be, the method adopted by them being to make a little change every day or two in present conditions. We find it is necessary to keep them right up to the mark if we wish to keep the conditions we have worked so hard to bring about.

Work has been brisk in this part of the country for some time back, but the supply is equal to the demand, as there are quite a number of traveling members coming in.

I have spent a part of every day calling on non-union men, trying to induce them to join the Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,

M. J. SULLIVAN,

G. V. P., Seventh District.

San Francisco, Sept. 29, 1904.

## ELECTRICITY AND LAW-MAKING.

### THE SMALLEST ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

**I**N BIG things in electricity the United States government is taking prominent place with the leaders in this field—especially in wireless telegraphy and power plants. It is also, in one particular, concerned in a unique electric feature—to be spoken of in the following matter—which has something of a national character.

One of the chief centers of activity at present in Washington city is in the neighborhood of, and in part concerns, the United States Capitol. An evidence of this industry is seen in a little surface railroad just completed across the Capitol grounds, on the east front. The road is only a temporary one, and was built to carry dirt from the excavation for the foundation of the new office building for congressmen, to a point some distance north beyond the Capitol, but it is suggestive of, and its use is in connection with, a permanent railway to be established near part of the ground it covers.

The new office structure mentioned is one of three that will be built in this neighborhood, the other two being for an office for senators and a home for the supreme court. The senators' and representatives' buildings will be large, handsome structures designed to give each lawmaker a separate office; comfort and convenience will be well looked after, so much so, in fact, that the solon will not even have to walk from his office to the Capitol or from the latter to the office, when these trips are necessary.

And here is where the unique electric feature comes in.

This belongs to the permanent railway above spoken of, which may be properly called the "Congressional Limited," for it will have to do only with the two new office buildings and the Capitol, and will carry congressional passengers. A tunnel will connect the Senate and House buildings and the Capitol; it will be lined with light brick and lighted by electricity and through it electric motors will drive over rails small open cars and a few freight trucks, the rolling stock of the "Congressional Limited."

Although this railroad will be so little and short—not half a mile long—its power will come from an immense electric power plant (once mentioned in *THE ELECTRICAL WORKER*) owned by the government, one of the largest in the country. Of course, this great current producer will be employed for other purposes besides running a miniature railroad, and the building in which it will be installed will also contain a large heating plant from which heat will be transmitted outside to considerable distance.

The plant is to be located near Garfield Park, about three squares south of the Capitol and two from the congressional office building. As remarked, it will be of great capacity. The boiler service is to furnish fifteen thousand horse power, with an electric output of from six to eight thousand kilowatts. All the plans for the plant have not yet been completed, but it may be stated,



from best authority in the matter, that a number of improvements on old methods in power producing will be made in the new government outfit, and it is possible that the steam turbine will take the place of the reciprocating engine.

Chief Electrician Glenn of the Capitol building has recently been on a tour of investigation in connection with the new government plant, going to New York, St. Louis and other places. Among many other power features examined by Mr. Glenn, the turbine came in for considerable attention and favorably impressed him with its claim to utility and economy. There is one turbine engine in use in Washington—by the United States Electric Company—and this is giving entire satisfaction.

The new power plant will be used for heating, lighting, ventilating and running elevators in the proposed new buildings mentioned, in the Coast and Geodetic Survey and Butler buildings, the Capitol and possibly the Congressional Library. It will be seen from this that a great deal of electric current will be required, for the structures thus supplied will not operate machinery of their own for generating current,

although the Library and Capitol have equipments entirely equal to demands. These two places have an aggregate electric capacity of nearly 1,400 kilowatts.

#### THE COMMON PEOPLE.

We are the common people, and ours is the  
common clay  
That a God deemed fit for using when, in  
that olden day,  
He took the dust of the garden, the dust  
that his will obeyed,  
Fashioned and formed and shaped it, and  
man in his image made.  
And, seeing that God selected such clay for  
the human test,  
And deeming his wisdom suffices to choose  
but the surely best,  
We, who are common people and made of  
the common clay,  
Leave to the proud uncommon to improve  
on the Maker's way.

Common and only common,  
Hopelessly commonplace,  
Yet out of our loins still issue  
The saviors of the race.

—*Alfred J. Waterhouse in Success.*

### REPORTS FROM GRAND OFFICERS.

#### GRAND PRESIDENT.

On Sept. 1 I went to New York City in response to a call from Local No. 3, which is involved in a lockout at the present time. The lockout was ordered by the board of governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York City, and involves all building trades affiliated with the Building Trades Alliance, which is composed of the leading unions in the building industry in the city of New York. I attended meetings of the local and the executive board on the 1st. I called Grand Vice President Sweek to the scene of battle that evening. He arrived on the 5th and we attended the executive board meeting that evening, when the situation was gone over thoroughly. As Brother Sweek will report

the situation in detail I will leave the rest to him.

All traveling brothers should steer clear of the city of New York for some time to come, as there are almost 1,000 members of Local No. 3 affected by the lockout.

On the 5th I addressed the Labor Day picnic of the building trades of Newark, N. J.

On the 6th Brother Sweek and I attended the executive board meeting of Local No. 164.

Left for the general office on the 8th, stopping two hours in Philadelphia to confer with Business Agent Meade of Local No. 98 in regard to the state capitol job in Harrisburg, Pa.

Left the general office for Schenectady

and Syracuse, N. Y., on the 16th. Arrived in Schenectady on the evening of the 17th and left for Syracuse on the 19th and attended the regular meeting of Local No. 79 on the evening of that date. Was informed of the conditions of the lamp trimmers employed by the Syracuse Lighting Company, which, I must say, are deplorable. They are obliged to trim as many as 124 lamps per day and receive the salary of \$1.64½ per day. Some of the men have been in the employ of the company for over fifteen years. In order to finish their day's work before the lights are turned on most of them must get to work at 6 o'clock in the morning, and use bicycles at that. After waiting many years for the company to raise their pay to a sum that would enable them to live like human beings, and reduce the number of lamps so they could finish their day's work in a reasonable number of hours, they decided to organize. When the company heard of it the superintendent discharged one of them because he dared to join the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, thinking that his action would cause the others to drop out. This they refused to do, and decided to ask the company to reinstate the brother. A meeting of the trimmers was held on the evening of the 20th, when a committee was appointed to wait on the superintendent and place their grievance before him.

On the 21st I attended the meetings of the District Council of Schenectady and Local No. 140. The District Council appointed a committee at my request to call on General Manager Emmons of the General Electric Company in regard to a foreman of one of the departments discriminating against members of Local No. 247 for acting on committees for that local. This had been done to such an extent that it was hard to get members to serve on any committee. On the 22d we called on Mr. Emmons and placed our grievance before him. He assured us that it was his orders to all foremen that they should not discriminate in any way against a man because he was a member of a union or served on a committee. He requested us to get the affidavits of the members who claimed they were treated unjustly by the foreman in question because they served on committees. I asked if the men making such affidavits would be pro-

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tected, and was assured they would be, unless it was found after a personal investigation that they were made without any foundation. This, of course, was agreeable to us. After the conference was over I advised the committee to let the matter of the affidavits drop, inasmuch as we were assured of the protection of all committeemen in the future, which was the point at issue.

In the evening I addressed a meeting of a union that should belong to the I. B. E. W., as its members are employed in the making of electric apparatus solely. When the General Electric Works were organized this local was placed in the wrong international organization and the members have been dissatisfied for some time, knowing they were not in their proper place. After I explained the workings of our Brotherhood to them a vote was taken as to whether they would become affiliated with our Brotherhood or not. I am pleased to state the vote was unanimous to take a charter from our organization. I had them fill out the regular application and forwarded it to the general office. This local will add about 120 members to our roll.

I found the District Council of Schenectady in good shape and doing good work. All of the locals in that city are affiliated with it. Its main purposes are to thoroughly organize the electrical workers within its jurisdiction, eliminate dissension wherever it arises within its fold and help each local in every way possible in accordance with the constitution.

On the 23d I returned to Syracuse, and, with Business Agent Lowell Mereness of Local No. 79, called on Superintendent Doen of the Syracuse Lighting Company and placed the grievance of the trimmers before him. He seemed greatly surprised that the trimmers were dissatisfied; in fact, he gave us to understand that he looked on them as part of his family. In the next breath he informed us that the men were not capable of holding any other position, as they were extremely ignorant and could not make as much money elsewhere. We informed him that we believed that a man with a finished education was no better than one with a poor one, and that we all had to live and support those depending on us. He informed us that they would pay the

men \$2 per day, but would insist on their working the same number of hours as they do in other cities. This we agreed to at once, for if the trimmers in Syracuse were treated like those in seven-eighths of the cities they would feel twenty years younger. We left the conference feeling that the grievance would be settled O. K. He promised to give us an answer at 2 p. m. the following day.

At the appointed hour we were at the office and were informed that we would have to see General Manager Cummins. We failed to find him at his office, so called on the superintendent once more, with the same result.

On the 26th we succeeded in meeting Mr. Cummins. Mr. Gaffaney and Mr. Whagge of the Trades Assembly were with us. We placed our case before him and he assured us that he was a friend of the wage-earner and would place the wage question before the board of directors, which would meet on Oct. 5, and would do all in his power to get the increase for them. He also promised that no discrimination would be made against any of the men in interim between then and the meeting of the directors. He requested that a committee of the trimmers meet him at 8 p. m. on the 27th. This was very satisfactory to us, so the conference came to an end.

While we were in conference with the general manager the superintendent had called each trimmer into the office and asked him if he was a member of the union. As each one informed yes he was handed an order for his money. Judge of the surprise of the committee, who had just got such nice promises from the Honorable Mr. Cummins, when they heard of his underhand work.

On the 27th we were surprised to hear that the commissioner of public works of Syracuse was sending men to the light company to take the places of the locked-out men, some of the scabs being in the employ of the city. This shows the power corporations have over politicians in some cities. Our locked-out brothers are determined to fight the company to a finish.

I left Syracuse for Akron, Ohio, where I was booked to address the non-union electrical workers of that city on the evening of the 28th. When I arrived there Brother

Loomis informed me that there would be no meeting that evening, as the president of Local No. 89 had not done anything about it. This local is in very bad shape. At one time it had over eighty members on its roll; now it has not twenty in good standing. I saw several of the non-union men while there and they promised to attend a meeting in the near future and join.

On the 28th I attended an open meeting of Local No. 178. The meeting was not as well attended as I would have liked to see, but I am sure the workers of that local did all they could to get the non-union men to attend, and were as much disappointed as I was.

While in that vicinity I visited Massillon to see how matters were progressing there. I found that a great change had occurred in the situation. I attended a hastily called meeting of Local No. 35 on the 29th, at 6 p. m. After hearing what had happened since my last visit I decided to call on Manager Hillhouse of the Stark County Telephone Company with Brother Shorb. We called at his office on the morning of the 30th, but could not see him, as he was out of town and would not return for some time. After hearing from Mr. Hillhouse I will be in a position to explain the change in affairs in Massillon.

On the evening of the 30th I addressed a rousing open meeting of Local No. 464, of Cleveland. The hall was crowded, which showed the results of hard work on the part of the members of that local. The meeting cannot help but be a benefit to No. 464 in every way. Past Grand President Thomas Wheeler presided.

On the evening of Oct. 1 I attended a special meeting of the executive board of Local No. 38, called at my request to take up a very important case of appeal with them.

I overlooked to report last month of my attending a regular meeting of Local No. 28 on Aug. 18, and an open meeting of Local No. 27 on the 29th, which was very successful.

I left Cleveland for Syracuse on the 2d to try and settle the trouble of the trimmers with the Syracuse Lighting Company.

Yours fraternally,

F. J. McNULTY,  
Grand President.

**FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.**

(Annual Report.)

To the Members of the I. B. E. W., Greeting:

I will try to make my report for the last year, from Nov. 27, 1903, until Sept. 1, 1904, as brief and to the point as possible.

Called to Schenectady by the grand president. Four locals there, having grievance against the General Electrical Works. A conference was held with Mr. Emans, superintendent, resulting in a satisfactory adjustment of the matter.

From there I went to Troy, Local No. 392 having grievances against the Gas and Electric Company. Three days later the trouble was adjusted to the satisfaction of all. Stayed five days in Troy to organize non-union men and met with good results.

Left Troy and attended a meeting of Local No. 140. Small attendance. The members had received notice from the telephone company of a 25 per cent cut per day. A committee was appointed to see the company, and after meeting the committee the company decided to withdraw the notice of a cut. I visited Local No. 402; good attendance; all inside men in local. December 9 I called to attend a meeting of Local No. 368, but there were not enough members present to hold same. Next attended a meeting of No. 20; fair attendance. Then I attended a meeting of No. 3; large attendance. Attended a large mass meeting at Schenectady of all the locals in that vicinity, held for the purpose of infusing new life into the union men in the various electrical locals. It has since been shone to have resulted in great good.

I then went to Herkemer to find the cause of Local No. 257 disbanding. I found that the local was organized when the town was being wired for telephone and light. When the plant was completed the members left for other parts, hence the demise of No. 257.

I then went to Rome, N. Y., to see what the prospects for a new local were. Found not enough work to supply enough men for a local, most of the work being done by Utica companies.

I then went to Utica and attended a meeting of Local No. 42. Fair attendance.

Some men outside the local promised to come back later and try to organize them.

From Utica I went to Johnstown, Amsterdam and Fonda to organize a local, there being enough men to keep up a good-sized local. I had to give it up as a bad job. The men claimed they were receiving \$2.50 per day for line work and could not see the good of a union. In fact, I could not induce them to attend an open meeting. I have since learned that several unsuccessful attempts had been made to unionize them.

I then went to Elmira to do some organizing and met with fair success. Also straightened out some jurisdiction trouble between them and Local No. 325, of Binghamton. I next attended a meeting of Local No. 127, the attendance being fair. Jan. 5 I attended a meeting of Local No. 20.

I went to Middletown, expecting to attend the meeting of Local No. 101. Not enough members being present to call the meeting to order, I promised to come back and do some organizing, as there were a number of men outside the union. On the 8th I attended a meeting of Local No. 225 and found them in fairly good shape. Visited Local No. 92 Jan. 9. Good attendance. All but one or two outside the fold.

Arrived in Jamestown on the 11th, expecting to visit Local No. 106, but found that they had changed their time of meeting from once a week to twice a month. Found some of the members and learned that everything was going well with them, but have not as yet learned when they meet.

On Jan. 12 I arrived in Buffalo and was surprised to find Local No. 41 locked out by the employers since Jan. 2. A meeting was arranged with the contractors for Jan. 19. When we went into conference the contractors stated that they did not have time to consider whether or not they would deal with the union; also that they would not deal further with the committee until they met the Contractors' Association of New York in New York city the following Friday, but before leaving stated they would meet us again Jan. 26, and would, if they desired, present an agreement for our consideration. On the 26th the committee was handed an individual agreement and told the men could receive employment by signing same, but under no consideration would

they treat with the union, likewise stating that they did not desire an answer from the union. While in Buffalo I attended a meeting of Local No. 45. Small attendance. Promised to do some organizing for them as soon as I could, but on receiving a telegram from the grand president to come to New York owing to jurisdiction trouble between Locals No. 3, No. 20, No. 270 and No. 438 I had to leave. A meeting between said locals was arranged for Feb. 6, committees from all being present. The matters were apparently satisfactorily settled. While in New York I decided to assist Brother McLaughlin, business agent of Local No. 20, to look up non-union men. We succeeded in getting a number of applications. We also visited the independent cable splicers' union to induce them to come into the Brotherhood, but they did not "induce," we making the mistake of not first getting the applications of the superintendent and stockholders of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company. While there I visited Local No. 368, cable splicers, they having a small attendance. Feb. 18 I attended a lively meeting of Local No. 270 and had the pleasure of instructing forty-two new members who were initiated that night on what was expected of them in the future.

I left New York for Schenectady, No. 247 having a grievance with the General Electrical Works. Grievance settled satisfactorily.

Received a telegram from Buffalo on the 22d. Went to Buffalo and found agreement entered into while in New York between Local No. 41 and contractors to be unsatisfactory, causing dissatisfaction among the members. I looked over the situation and on account of the agreement being partially signed decided to send for the grand president before making a decision on the matter. On the arrival of the grand president we met the contractors, but were unable to get any satisfactory changes in the agreement. I decided while in Buffalo to see what I could do toward building up Local No. 45. Brother James Shane being elected as temporary business agent, we succeeded in inducing a few to join. The local decided to continue with a business agent as long as new members could be corraled. I attended an open meeting held by Local No.

325. They succeeded in getting a number of new applicants. Stayed two days after the meeting to pick up a few more. Have since learned that No. 325 is doing well, having all eligible mechanics in the local.

I left Binghamton for Elmira to address the open meeting of Local No. 139. Big crowd; good success.

I went to Courtland the 20th to install a new local. From there I went to Olean to organize and induce the non-union men to come to the open meeting to be held by Local No. 214 on the 26th. I spent five days there and saw all of the electrical workers, but was not successful in getting many applications. I endeavored to have the locals along the line of the Erie railroad form a district council, but as yet they have not decided to do so.

I then went to Buffalo. Visited Locals No. 41 and No. 45 and took up several matters with them. Then went to Niagara Falls to see if anything could be done to build up Local No. 58. I received help in the line of organizing from members of other trades and our own. At the end of ten days' work we held an open meeting, but the size of the crowd that was there would indicate efforts of ten minutes instead of ten days.

I received a telegram to come to Local No. 140, as they were having trouble on account of the central body putting the B. S. Burney Company on the unfair list. On arriving there I, with a committee, held a conference with the company and succeeded in arranging further meetings, which resulted after a week in a settlement. May 6 I visited Local No. 247. May 7 I attended meetings of Locals No. 267 and No. 334. May 8 I attended a meeting of the First District Council. May 10 I went to Albany and attended a meeting of Local No. 137. They had been wanting me to come there for some time to help them build up. I stayed there eight days and met with great success. The inside local had disbanded, the cause being mainly that the contractors had told the men it would be better if they were not union men, they agreeing to follow the boss rather than their manhood. Those desiring to remain union men transferred into No. 137. So with the assistance of the central body Local No. 137's future looks bright—that is providing the mem-



bers attend the meetings and each help to do his level best.

May 10 I visited the B. T. C. of Troy to see if they were helping the inside men of Local No. 392. I found them willing, but no inside men would act as delegates from the local. Had not the outside men gone to the trouble to watch their interests the B. T. C. would never have known that there were any electrical workers in that vicinity.

May 17 I was notified by the First District Council that there was a grievance against the G. E. Co. I went with a committee to Mr. Emans, general manager, and talked the matter over and arrived at a fair settlement. While there I met some members of a local organized by the A. F. of L. under a different name than shopmen. I addressed a meeting of theirs, after which they decided to join the I. B. E. W. The charter arrived May 24. I then installed the officers, so that at their next meeting they could do business under our banner. I addressed an open meeting of Local No. 42, there being a good number of non-union men present, most of them making application. I then learned that Local No. 181 had been locked out since May 2. Had a conference with one of the employers, who arranged for a meeting, but did not succeed any better than at first. The employer would stand for the open shop. Some of the members of No. 181 received employment elsewhere and four of the members started a company, which kept the rest at work. At present they have still an unfair company to deal with. While helping No. 181 I did some organizing among the outside men and met with success.

I left Utica June 6 for Syracuse and took up some important matters. They were under the impression that they were not allowed to take in trimmers, but after explaining the constitution to them they decided to make arrangements to get them together. I promised to come there when they were ready.

I left there for Rochester to attend the meeting of No. 220, but found they had changed their meeting to the afternoon instead of evening. I attended their meeting later. I previously attended a meeting of Local No. 86, which was having jurisdiction trouble with Local No. 44. I met with a committee of each and a satisfactory agree-

ment was reached. Also attended a meeting of Local No. 284. Good attendance.

I went to Oswego, intending to visit Local No. 238, but there were not enough members present to hold same. I wrote letters to some of the officers, but have received no answers.

I then went to Auburn to attend a meeting of Local No. 300. Found a good, live membership. I next attended a meeting of Local No. 43, and attended with a committee a conference between the local and the contractors. I then attended a special meeting of Local No. 79 to initiate a body of trimmers. Local No. 421 being in bad shape, I went to Watertown to see if anything could be done to line them up, but after seeing those at their home that I failed to see in the daytime, and after spending eight days, I succeeded in inducing but one man to join. It was the toughest game I was ever up against.

I then went to Buffalo and stopped at a meeting of Local No. 41 on my way to St. Louis, Local No. 41 having a hard time recovering from the effects of their recent lockout.

From St. Louis I returned and paid a visit to Local No. 45; then started for New York, intending to do some organizing, but was taken sick and remained in bed the rest of the month. In August I started in to assist Brother McLaughlin, business agent of No. 20, in getting after the non-union men who promised previously to join. We succeeded fairly well. The 15th I visited Local No. 296, which for a small local is wide awake. They have all but two or three in the fold.

August 16 I left New York state to work on the quiet, and not report until I had finished what I started. I will omit until finished, but on account of the lockout in which No. 3 is involved the grand president sent for me to come to New York, so I commence on my September report.

Arrived in New York Sept. 3 and met the grand president the 5th. Looked over the field with the executive board to see what could be done, but found the Building Trades Employers' Association had been making preparations for the lockout for the last eight months, being intent on embroiling the building trades in a struggle before the present agreements expired; also not

believing the trades would stick together, thereby giving the employers hope for the open shop, which has been a hobby with them since the National Employers' Association was formed under the protecting wing of Mr. Parry, but the resistance they have met with from the commencement has no doubt surprised the employers. It is not to be wondered at that they are surprised, for they have the public press at their command and the chairman of the employers' press committee, a Mr. Harding, is a past master in the art of having misstatements, or what in ye olden times were called lies, published in the public so-called unbiased papers. But to date they have not made good their prophecies of breaking the backbone of unionism in this city.

Now, as to what started the fight. The unions had an arbitration agreement with the Employers' Association, which allowed strikes against those not in the association who employed non-union men. The contractor, Mr. McDonald, and the Interborough Company, who were doing the underground railroad tunnel work, were not members of the Employers' Association, insisted on retaining non-union men as electrical workers, painters, plumbers, etc. The union men were taken off the work. The Tucker Electrical Company then filed a grievance against No. 3, and the evidence of both sides was heard by the grievance committee of the arbitration board, it being decided that the unions acted within their rights, and the case was dismissed. Notwithstanding the decision the employers notified the unions that if they did not return to work at once that on Aug. 8 the entire trades would be locked out. The unions refused to return only under union conditions. The employers were as good as their word, and it may be said, for once in their lives, kept their word, paid their men off and the open shop officially declared. Each of the unions locked out has a dual union formed by the bosses to combat. The one formed dual to No. 3 calls itself New York Electrical Union and has visits from Messrs. J. R. Strong of the Tucker Electrical Company, Kiefer of the Western Electrical Company, and Russell, also of an electrical company, to stimulate a fiendish desire on the part of their hirelings to relegate Local No. 3 forever into oblivion. This being the

fifth formed for the same purpose, it is to be hoped its demise will be recorded with its unsuccessful predecessors. The No. 3 men realize that this is the hardest battle they have participated in and are prepared to make the best of the situation. I have visited Locals No. 20, No. 368, No. 127 and No. 409, and visited unions other than electrical workers to deny statements appearing in the press, plasterers, carpenters, steamfitters' helpers, stone cutters, elevator constructors, steamfitters and granite cutters. Attended the convention of the State Workmen's Federation at Elmira Aug. 12 to 16 and was surprised to find only three of our locals represented there, whereas all of them should be.

In next month's report I will give a fuller detail of the trouble here in New York.

Fraternally,

F. J. SWEET,

G. V. P., First District.

## SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

I herewith submit the following report for the month of September:

The 1st found me in Lewiston, Me. I worked among the men of all classes working for the five companies in that city and the city of Auburn; also had some assistance from the boys working for the Northeastern Telephone Company, who were all members of the Brotherhood from various locals. About every man was seen personally and I held a meeting on Saturday, the 3d, but very few put in an appearance, principally on account of having to work overtime, and other reasons. I got a few signers that night. They all worked Sunday and I followed them up that day, without any great success, but many promises were made. Again on Labor Day they all worked, so I came to the conclusion to let matters rest in that place till they were not quite so busy and had a chance to think matters over. I am sure the majority will fall in line. As usual, there were a few ex-members, otherwise sore-headed scabs, at work there.

I left there Tuesday morning for Portland. No. 399 was holding an open meeting, and prepared by getting a large hall, which was not necessary, as very few came

to visit us. However, we had some success in adding a few more members to the rolls. I must say that one man beat all I ever met. It took three hours to convince him where he ought to be, but we won him over about 12:30 a. m. He certainly knows the labor movement by heart now and ought to make a good worker, which I think he will.

By request, I was obliged to go to Boston and meet the executive board of Local No. 103 on some very important business. I will say the live workers of that local are keeping abreast of the times and carefully guarding the interests of all hands.

On Thursday I returned to Portland again and went after the linemen in that city, having a personal interview with every man I could reach, with the express purpose in view of bringing them all together in the near future. Just now there are several men out of town who can be seen a little later much better than now. I will say for the Maine boys that if a person talks union to them he must be almost equal to a walking encyclopedia. They certainly take the cake for asking questions. Invariably they want you to see the boss also and get his opinion. To those unfamiliar with this part of the country I will state the conditions are easily to judge best by staying at home. I intend to hold open meeting on the 27th, with a good crowd present.

I left Portland Saturday afternoon for Worcester, Mass., to attend a meeting of the N. E. District Council on Sunday. The meeting was called to order at 10:30 a. m. The attendance was not large; was even surprised to find one local absent that usually is on deck. Am very sorry the locals do not take more interest, but presume the distance is so great and expenses so much that they cannot send delegates. Several matters were discussed, but as all the locals will receive a report from the council secretary I will not go into any details.

On Monday I went to Bangor, Me., with the intention of working from that point eastward through other cities in this section. I hunted up all the men working at the industry in Bangor and held a meeting on Saturday, the 17th. Eleven showed up, but only four would fill out applications. I did my best night and day, interviewing them personally, but their craniums are so

thick they want a long time to think it over, and I left them still thinking. I might add there are a few soreheads in that town who are stinking. I still have some hopes of a charter being placed there, as some of the wide-awake boys are strongly convinced that they should belong to the Brotherhood.

On Monday I went to Waterville and took in Oakland and Fairfield. There are not many in those places, but there are four power stations. I got a part of them together on Friday night and Saturday got enough to apply for a charter.

On Sunday I went to Portland, Me., having previously arranged to hold an open meeting on the 27th. Got out notices and addressed the same to sixty non-union men. Am sorry to say that the attendance of members was very small and that there were more of the nons than unions at the meeting. We succeeded in landing a few and got the usual promise from others.

On Wednesday I went to Salem, Mass., by request, as on the 15th Locals No. 377 and No. 259 ceased work, the employers refusing to sign their agreement. I must say that these locals by no means obeyed the mandates of the constitution and had stopped work before I received any notice of the same, so that I did not arrive on the ground until requested to come. Local No. 377, after being out five days, won a victory, all the firms in that city but one small contractor signing the agreement, and one firm in Salem and the only two firms in Beverly signed for Local No. 259.

I went to Danvers, Mass., and, in company with Brother Lewis, called upon Contractor Woodward, and after discussing the matter for some time, he promised to give a decision the next day. As most of the men were at work, some going to Boston and other places, I went to Boston the next day for information, but did not succeed, so I went to Lynn and could not see any of the officers till after 5 o'clock. I then went to Salem and met Brother Lewis. We then called on Mr. Lee, a jewelry dealer and electrical contractor, and had a lengthy interview, but met with no great success. He would sign if the other fellows did. We next called upon Mr. Philbrick, an ex-member of Local No. 259, and he was about the rawest thing I ever met—one of those kind unfit for a wireman or contractor. We then

went to Peabody to see Mr. King but were unable to find him that day, so I went to Lynn to see Brother Hobson, later going to Salem and getting necessary data from Brother Coker. The next day I went to Peabody and saw Mr. King, but after going over the matter for some time he would not sign just yet. I then went to Danvers and Mr. Woodward signed the agreement, so I proceeded to Gloucester, Mass., and after some hard persuasion succeeded in getting two of the three contractors in that town to sign, namely, Mr. Newmarch and Mr. Howard. There are now but five small contractors in the vicinity of both locals who have not signed.

I cannot give a full account of all matters I desire to at this time, but everything will be covered in the next issue of THE WORKER.

Fraternally yours,

E. T. MALLORY.

Boston, Oct. 2, 1904.

### THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT.

On the 1st of the month I was in Newark, N. J., and attended a meeting of No. 100. Found them not in the best of shape, so advised them to consolidate with No. 52, who would be able to render them assistance to control the fixture work and the men working at it in Newark.

After the meeting I went over to New York to attend the executive board meeting of No. 3 to become familiar with conditions about the lockout that is on against them and other trades in the building line.

Left next morning for Indianapolis, but stopped in Pittsburg to attend No. 5's meeting, which I missed, as the brothers were coming out of the hall at 9:15 p. m., when I arrived. Was told about the way everything was going, so I promised to return the last of the month to try and straighten things out if possible. Saturday I went to Indianapolis, Ind., to attend the meeting of the Indiana State Federation of Electrical Workers. Had a very good meeting, there being more locals represented than ever before. Conditions and wages all over the state were discussed, and the sentiment of all present, myself included, was that Indiana, Ohio and Illinois should be in one district council, as the manager of the tele-

phone company had jurisdiction over the states named, and should trouble arise would be in position to make a good fight and win. I explained about the Ohio Federation of Electrical Workers not holding a meeting for some time, but had written Brother F. J. Sullivan, secretary and treasurer of the federation, asking him to call a meeting the last of the month, and if a convention was held I would advocate the affiliation of Indiana and Ohio and get Illinois afterward, as it was out of my district. Monday was Labor Day, so I turned out with No. 10, which had all her members in line who were working in or around the city, and the electrical workers made a fine showing in the parade, which was the largest and best organized labor has made in the home of Parry.

The next night I went to Shelbyville, where Local No. 329, which had been making a gallant fight to hold its charter, was holding an open meeting. Had a very nice meeting. Also found all men working there were card men, but had not deposited their cards. After a few remarks by myself and a general talk all around the brothers promised to send for their traveling cards and deposit them in No. 329. Also brothers who were in arrears promised to pay up.

Went from Shelbyville to Muncie, where No. 294 had not held a meeting for months. I visited all the members who were left that I could find and the men working for the light and telephone company and requested them to attend an open meeting. Two men working for the light company would not join nor attend the meeting; were afraid of losing their jobs. Two men were working for the Independent Telephone Company. One was in arrears to No. 147. I had met him six months before and he promised then to pay up, but had never done so. The other man promised to join when the brother in arrears paid up, but all I received was promises. The men working for the C. U. Tel. Co. were strike-breakers of Cline's and said they would not join any union. One said if unions stopped him from doing line work Mr. Cline would give him a job in his office. He and two others had worked and helped break strikes in three different cities, so these men I did not want. There were about five men who used to belong, but had dropped out and were working for any old scale and would not

get together. I took the books and sent them to the general office.

I attended a meeting of No. 147 on Friday, Sept. 9, and found all brothers were working, with good prospects of soon having all card men working for the C. U. Co.

From Muncie I went to Grand Rapids to attend a meeting of the Michigan Federation of Electrical Workers. The meeting was called to order on Tuesday, the 13th, and continued in session to the 15th. A great amount of business was done. Two things of great importance came up. One was the licensing of electrical workers in the state of Michigan. A bill was drawn up to be put before all the locals in that state for their vote as to whether they wanted a state license and examination or not. The other was to try and have an act passed by the legislature to govern the installation and maintenance of all high-tension wires. The sense of this bill was to have all high-tension wires on poles by themselves, and not to be closer than six feet to any other wires. These bills were to be presented to the Michigan Federation of Labor for its indorsement and assistance to have the same become a state law.

I attended a meeting of No. 75 Thursday night. There was not as good an attendance as I would like to have seen, but they are doing business, as a couple of applications were read that night.

The next morning I went to Ann Arbor. I visited all the men in the city I could find and found every one carrying a card. Saturday night I attended a meeting of No. 171. Had a very good meeting, and all the men working at the business in that district who amount to anything are members.

Sunday I left for Detroit, where I attended No. 17's meeting on Monday night. There were a good many at the meeting, but there should have been more. I find this trouble with a good many locals. Some members never attend meetings, but are always finding fault with the way the brothers who attend conduct business. Every brother should attend all the meetings he possibly can and assist in conducting the business of his local. We cannot hope to get better conditions unless every member will give all the assistance possible.

Tuesday I went to Jackson, Mich., and attended No. 205's meeting that night. I

found that they have the best conditions in the state, but their agreement with the Citizens' Telephone Company has expired and the manager was out of the city and would not be back until the end of the month. I cannot tell if he will renew same or not, but hope he will.

The Michigan Federation of Labor was holding its convention in Jackson and I attended the meetings Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning. There was a good attendance of delegates from all over the state, quite a few electrical workers being among them, and no doubt they will do business that will benefit the laboring men in that state.

Wednesday afternoon I left for Detroit and attended No. 133's meeting. There was a good attendance, but the officers were not there, one being out of the city at a convention, another sick and the balance working. I opened the meeting and the brothers present attended to all business possible.

That night I left for Cleveland to see Brother Sullivan about holding a meeting of the Ohio Federation of Electrical Workers. Arriving there, I found he was out of the city, working on toll-line work, and would not be in Cleveland for some time.

I left Cleveland, going out into the country where he was working. I had a talk with him and he was going into Cleveland on Sunday. He promised to let me know about calling a meeting, as he was to hear from some of the locals, but up to the present time I have received no word from him.

The next morning I left for Pittsburg, from which place all kinds of reports had reached me. I attended No. 5's meeting that night, board of directors Monday night, committee meeting Tuesday night, had a hearing about a new crane-men's local on Thursday night and attended No. 14's meeting toward the close, No. 5's meeting on Friday night, and Saturday night met some of the men who were to join the new crane-men's local, and will have more to report on this later on.

E. P. ALLMAN, G. V. P.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 2, 1904.

#### FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

I was in Atlanta, Ga., when my last report was made out. On the 1st I went to



Montgomery, Ala., and held a regular meeting. It was well attended. They have had some trouble there in the local for some time, but are straightened out all right now, and I think things will go better with them in the future.

On the 2d I went to Mobile, Ala., as they were having trouble with the electric light company. The men had been getting straight time and the superintendent told them they would have to lose time in the future, which they would not agree to and they were told to go and get their time, which they did. I arrived there the evening of the 2d, held a special meeting that night, had a committee appointed to go with me to see the general manager and we met him on the 3d. He refused to do anything, but on the 4th he finally agreed to reinstate the men and give them straight time. I was there Labor Day. We had a good turnout and marched in a heavy rain. We have a good local there. On the night of the 6th we held an open meeting, which was well attended and much good accomplished.

On the 7th I went to Meridian, Miss. The local there has gone under, as there are only a few electrical workers there, and some of them are too busy to attend the meetings. I got several of the boys to send their cards to the general office and we will be able to hold them that way.

On the 8th I went to Jackson, Miss., and held an open meeting there, with good attendance. Got one application that night. There are only a few there, but they are loyal members.

I went from there to Memphis, Tenn., my headquarters, and found the boys in good shape after their strike in May and June. They went back in an open shop, but got a raise of 20 cents per day. The scale is now \$3.20 per eight hours. One of the shops advertised for non-union men and got them. They told me they wanted union men, as they were tired of the fellows they had. The other shops are all union and things are going on all right. We had a good meeting, as we always do, and took in two candidates that night.

From there I went to Louisville, Ky. As I had been ordered to the general office, I worked in that way. Attended the regular meeting of No. 112, the outside men, and found them in good shape. I gave an open

meeting of No. 369, inside men, with fair attendance, and got several applications. The trouble with the inside men there is that they are negligent about their own welfare, but I think things will take a turn for the better.

From there I went to Lexington, Ky., and held an open meeting and smoker, which was well attended. Had several good talks from brothers and a very enjoyable time. The light company has a lot of men which were asked up to the meeting. They were told if they came they would be discharged, and as they were getting \$1.75 per ten hours they stayed away for fear they would lose it. I was under the impression that slavery was over until lately, and I find some men are still slaves to their masters. Well, possibly, some time they will take a tumble and come out on the side that cannot only give them freedom, but insure them a good living and the respect of all good men.

From there I came here. Held a meeting last night and found the men in very good shape. I leave today for Washington, D. C., as Grand Vice President Allman and I are to audit the general office books, commencing the 3d.

DALE SMITH,

G. V. P. of Fourth District.

Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 1, 1904.

## FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

(September Report.)

On Sept. 1 I was in Chicago and remained there until Sept. 13, when I went to Batavia, Ill. On the 14th and 15th I was in DeKalb, trying to place a charter. On the 16th I came back to Chicago, and on the 17th came back to Milwaukee and spent the 17th, 18th and 19th with my family. The 20th I was in Chicago again on business. Went to Elgin on the 21st and spent the 21st, 22d and 23d there. I found a good bunch there. Every one had lost interest in the local. We held a special meeting and I also went after them individually and drummed them up. On the 24th I went to St. Charles to interview a bunch, and then on to Aurora, where I spent the 25th, 26th and 27th. I found the trouble that had existed there had blown over, but was able to do them some good. We made arrangements to form a state conference there during the convening of the

State Federation of Labor, which holds from Oct. 11 to 14. While here I learned of the conditions at Mendota and went there on the 27th. Have made arrangements for the placing of a charter at that place. I came back to Chicago on the 28th and then went to Milwaukee, where I am at the present time.

Regarding the conditions in Chicago, Local No. 282 has had a very hard time of it, as they, in conjunction with the other mechanical trades involved in the stock yards trouble, were betrayed by the butcher workmen and left to shift for themselves. No. 282 pulled out 155 men, and at present has only twelve men back at work.

A circular letter has been sent out by this local, and I wish to say that the members of this local are certainly deserving of all they get. Mr. Donnelly, the self-styled "czar" of the packing trades, acted a traitor right, he even appearing before the other locals in Chicago soliciting and receiving financial aid, none of which went to our own boys of No. 282, who did not even have access to the commissaries.

Conditions in the rest of the territory I have visited are fairly good and the prospects are brighter than for some time past. The boys in the north end of the Fifth District are having some trouble, and I would advise telephone men to stay away from there. Good card job going on at Springfield, Ill. I am sorry to see that we voted not to affiliate with the Structural Trades Alliance, as we are at present the only basic trade not in, and I believe that we should get in on the ground floor. I intend to visit the national convention of carpenters, now in session here, and get data on this organization.

Fraternally, F. L. WETTERS,  
Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 30, 1904.

### FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

(Annual Report.)

Dec. 1 I entered upon my duties, and as per orders went to Chicago to look into and adjust some matters that were causing trouble. While there the great strike of the Chicago City Railway gave me other things to look after and my time was almost entirely taken up with these matters until Jan. 7, at which time I returned to my home,

where I remained for a few days, and then went to St. Louis, where I met Grand President McNulty. I stayed in St. Louis until Feb. 9. While here we adjusted several difficulties existing between locals in that territory, including the jurisdiction of work for the World's Fair.

On the 9th of February I went to St. Charles, Mo., to place a charter there if possible. Found that there were not enough men there to secure one. Went from there to Moberly, Mo., and visited Local No. 420. Got among the boys and gave them what advice I could and went on to Sedalia, Mo., and visited the boys of No. 266. From there I went to Kansas City, Mo., and visited Locals No. 18 and No. 356. Went then to Leavenworth, Kan. Found the bunch there all card men, temporarily employed. Next visited Local No. 19, Atchison, Kan., and then went to St. Joe, Mo. From there I went to Topeka, Kan., and visited Local No. 225. Next went to Lawrence, Kan., and organized Local No. 361. Then went to St. Joe, Mo., again and did some work for No. 40 and No. 416. Was in St. Joe until March 3; then went home to Omaha, where I remained for a week. In the meantime I did some work in Nebraska. Was then called to Davenport, Iowa, and spent two weeks in the tri-cities (Davenport, Rock Island and Moline), adjusting their troubles and trying to get them in shape.

March 25 I went to Minneapolis, where I remained until April 13. At this time the North Central Interstate Conference held a session, at which time a scale, etc., was adopted and duly presented. I also at this time looked after matters pertaining to Locals No. 292, No. 23 and No. 24. On the 13th I went to Des Moines, Iowa, and made that place my headquarters for most of the following four weeks, owing to the big lock-out of allied trades there. In the meantime from May 9 until May 16 I was in attendance at the Iowa State Federation of Labor at Marshalltown, Iowa. At this time and place we also formed the Iowa-Nebraska Conference of Electrical Workers, delegates being there from most of the locals in that district.

On June 15 I went to Minneapolis to adjust the trouble there relative to the scale, etc. On the 23d I went to Madison, Wis., where trouble was on. On the 27th I went

to St. Louis to attend the meeting of the executive board.

July 7 I went to Joliet, Ill., where there was trouble on, and on the 10th I went to Green Bay, Wis., to visit my family, whom I had not seen for several months. While here I looked up the men and endeavored to put them on their feet again. On the 20th I went to Appleton and visited Local No. 201. Then to Neuvah and Menasha and then to Oshkosk, where I visited Local No. 187. From there I went to Fond du Lac and then to Milwaukee.

Aug. 3 I went to Racine, on the 5th to Kenasha and then back to Milwaukee. On the 10th I went to Beloit, 13th to Janesville, 15th to Madison, 17th to Rockford, 22d to Belvedere, 23d to Rockford and 24th to Milwaukee, where I remained until the 29th, when I was called to Chicago in the interest of No. 292 in the stock yards strike, and where I still am on Sept. 1.

Although I can scarcely say anything so far as organizing locals is concerned, I feel that I have done a great deal of good for our Brotherhood in keeping the locals already organized together. At different times we have had from six to ten locals in trouble in this district at the same time. With a few exceptions, most of these difficulties have been forced on to the men by business men's associations and citizens' alliances, and no one who has not had the opportunity can realize the helplessness displayed by some of these locals owing to their lack of experience in such matters. It is surprising the lack of intelligence shown by some of our locals, mostly, of course, in the smaller locals, but I am sorry to say that in some larger ones as well, and I think it very essential to the successful future of our Brotherhood and organized labor in general that we educate ourselves as to the true meaning of the term "unionism," and that we learn and put into practice the definition of the word "fraternality." Very few of us stop to consider that the discord and lack of harmony that oftentimes exists is owing to our ignorance of the word "fraternality."

I find conditions improving at this time, although work has been very quiet in this district for some time. I believe that I can safely say that the locals of the Fifth District are stronger today than they were a

year ago, notwithstanding the numerous and serious drawbacks we have had. We have at the present time 108 locals in the Fifth District.

Thanking you for past favors and wishing you future success, I am

Fraternally yours,

F. L. WETTERS.

### SIXTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

I arrived in Dallas on Sept. 1 and attended the regular meeting of No. 69 that night. Sunday, Sept. 4, I attended a joint meeting of Local No. 188 and No. 69 for the purpose of arranging for Labor Day. We had a very bad day for Labor Day, as it started raining at 7 o'clock in the morning and rained all day, but we had the parade, just the same, and I am glad to say that there were a few electrical workers left in Dallas that thought enough of Labor Day to show the people that it would take more than a little rain to stop them. I spent the 6th, 7th and 8th in hunting up the members of Locals No. 188 and No. 69 and making arrangements for a meeting on the night of the 8th for the purpose of consolidating the two locals under the charter of Local No. 69. The meeting was well attended, and it was unanimously decided to consolidate the two locals. I hated to see the charter go in, but I considered it for the best interest of the Brotherhood, as both locals were weak.

On Sept. 9 I went to Paris, Tex. Local No. 320 was having trouble with the Citizens' Telephone Company. I had a special meeting that night to take up the grievance and had a committee appointed to act with me. We investigated the matter and found that the foreman for the telephone company had mistreated some of the brothers. We had a meeting the next night and the report of the committee was received and the decision given. Some of the brothers were not pleased with the decision, but all agreed to abide by same.

On Sunday, the 11th, I went to Clarksville, Tex. On Monday I found quite a number of men working there, but all had cards and the work was only going to last a month or two, so I did not try to place a charter there.

On the evening of the 12th I went back to Paris. On my arrival there I learned

that the foreman for the telephone company had failed to do as he agreed to do, so I stayed over and had a special meeting. On the 13th the matter was taken up again. The foreman claimed to have misunderstood the proposition, and asked for another chance to straighten things out, which was granted him, and everything was settled.

On the 14th I returned to Dallas. On the 15th I attended the regular meeting of No. 69. Committees were appointed to get the business of No. 188 and No. 69 fixed up so as to bring the members of No. 188 into No. 69. Since then I have been working on the non-union men of the city and succeeded in getting five or six applications, and I expect to get quite a number in the next few days.

J. P. CONNER,

G. V. P. of Sixth District.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 30, 1904.

#### BROTHER SANBORN'S VIEWS.

At this time, when the local unions of our Brotherhood are debating the advisability of holding a special convention for the purpose of changing the constitution, I would suggest the following method as one involving much less expense while giving to every local union in the Brotherhood an equal opportunity to have its "little say" in the framing of the proposed constitution. There may be many better, but the great merit I claim for this one is the small amount of expense involved, and the fact that every local union, no matter how small, would be enabled to have a voice in the matter:

Let the executive board, through *THE WORKER*, give notice that for a period of sixty days all local unions may submit any proposed amendments to the constitution to the grand secretary; at the end of the time specified the entire list of amendments so submitted to be submitted to the local unions for referendum vote, and such as receive a two-thirds vote become law.

By this method all expenses of a convention would be done away with and the only expense incurred would be that of printing and for a committee to canvas the referendum.

This simply follows out the principle for which many of our brightest and deep-thinking statesmen of today are contending,

the principle of the initiative and referendum. By this plan every local union, even those too small to send a delegate to the international convention (and there are many of these), would receive a just and fair representation, and I can conceive of no other plan by which this can be accomplished.

Personally, I am in favor of making such changes in the constitution as will permit of financial support for local unions in difficulty, when such difficulty has received the sanction of the executive board. This can be done by eliminating the convention fund and making the defense fund per capita 10 cents instead of 5 cents.

We have now a monthly income from per capita of about \$6,000, and placing one-third of that, or \$2,000 monthly, into the defense fund would give us something to pay benefits with if they were needed. Add to this such sums as might be spared from the per capita set aside for organizing and general expenses and there would be quite a substantial sum each month to be used as a defense fund. Then, if necessary, allow the executive board to transfer any money they deem necessary and advisable to this fund.

The method I would propose of handling difficulties would be that only one strike in each district to receive sanction at a time, and then only upon recommendation of the grand vice president of the district. When the sanction of the executive board has been given for a strike let the executive board, through the grand vice president, assume absolute control of the difficulty and be responsible for the matter until won, or, in the opinion of the executive board, useless to continue longer, in which case give the executive board authority to declare the difficulty at an end and insist that the men return to work. Make any local union going on strike without the sanction of the executive board liable to a fine or, if necessary, a revocation of its charter, and we would eliminate many foolish, useless and usually detrimental strikes.

I offer this plan for what it may be worth. There may be many better, and if so let us see them aired in *THE WORKER*.

This plan does not in any way contemplate doing away with the grand vice presidents in their work as organizers, which

step would, in my opinion, be one to the rear.

Trusting you will find space for this in THE WORKER, I am

Faternally yours,

S. E. SANBORN.

Boston, Oct. 1, 1904.

#### MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IN GERMANY.

Some of the working class members of Parliament from Europe on their way to the Interparliamentary Congress at the St. Louis Exposition told some very interesting things about the progress of the Labor and Economics movement in their respective countries. They were ardent trade unionists and firm believers that the problems of labor could never be solved until the working classes themselves attempted the solution. They told of the great success and progress made in the municipalization of public utilities, and how this form of co-operative effort on the part of the workers was doing good on a more extensive scale than had been dreamed of by its projectors. One gentleman from Germany gave some very interesting details of municipal ownership in a German city about the size of Lynn, Mass., called Freiburg. According to this gentleman's report this city some years ago took it into its head that it would own itself, and once having grasped the idea it proceeded to do so. It began to take over one business after another, until today the following businesses are managed by the city government:

1. Four hundred cottages, each with a little garden. Over \$370,000 has been spent by the city to give the poorer citizens better homes.

2. Electric street cars. The fare to any part of the city is 2½ cents.

3. Fifty advertising boards. All outdoor advertising is controlled by the city. The rate is 10 cents a day per square foot.

4. All pawnshops. The city owns all the pawnshops and charges a low rate of interest. It does not try to make profit out of the necessities of the poor, but runs the pawnshops at cost.

5. Savings bank. The city owns the only savings bank in Freiburg. It has over \$5,000,000 in the treasury. If a spell of hard

times comes, the savings bank helps business by lending money at cheap rates.

6. Theater. The principal theater in Freiburg is owned by the city. The citizens regard the theater as part of their educational system. It is used to instruct as well as to amuse.

7. Restaurant. There are public restaurants in Freiburg which serve breakfasts and supper for 5 cents and dinners for 6½ cents. If you wish you can get a good cup of coffee and two thick slices of bread for 2½ cents.

8. Burial of the dead. The city has taken over the undertaking business, so that poor people will not be overcharged. The cost of a funeral in Freiburg runs from \$5 to \$32. A handsome "Hall of the Dead" has been built in the cemetery, and all bodies are kept in it for forty-eight hours to make sure that no one will be buried alive.

9. Farms and forests. The city has bought large tracts of land near the city, so that work may be given to any workmen who need open-air jobs for their health.

10. Correct time. A \$5,000 electric clock has been placed in the city hall. This clock connects with eighty-five other clocks in different parts of the city and keeps them all in harmony.

11. Electric light. The city manufactures all its own electricity, both for light and power.

12. Architects. Freiburg pays a salary to the best architect in the city, so that all public buildings shall be harmoniously planned.

The gentleman who gave these very interesting details expressed himself on the question of public ownership in a manner which cannot fail to interest his fellow workers in this country. During an interview he said:

"Citizens of Freiburg do not believe that a city should be run for the profit of a few great corporations. All its institutions should be managed so as to benefit all the people.

"The idea of having a corporation come in and take possession of our streets seems absurd to us, although it is the custom in America. We think more of having happy citizens than of making dividends.

"Even from a business point of view public ownership is the best. In every case we

have saved money by buying out the corporations.

"What is a city government for? Is it only for street cleaning and garbage hauling? We do not believe so. It is for the culture and improvement of all the people. It should take into its hands all the things that are necessary to the welfare of the citizens."

Freiburg is an old city. Its university was built before the discovery of America. But it is more up to date and enterprising in the matter of city government than any city in this new country.

If we can gain anything from the experience of others, the experience of the citizens of Freiburg ought to act as an incentive to the workingmen of every city and town in this country to go and do likewise. What seems impracticable and far distant now will look entirely different when approached in the proper spirit and with the determination to overcome all obstacles.

#### THE "KNOCKER."

We have been asked to give the definition of "knocker," and after looking up the word we have found what we believe to be the only true definition. It was published in the *American Musician*, and written by one who is onto the ways of these people:

The "knocker" is the hyena of mankind. Like a thief in the night he goes about seeking to whom he can do injury without making himself known as the informer. He has the mischief of the fox, is as subtle as a snake and despised as a plague. He is worse than a Judas, more to be shunned than a traitor, and hated as the most accursed enemy in human form. He often is given a position in the association to which he belongs, often at a questionable election, but as soon as he is installed he assumes authority not within the province of the constitution and by-laws, and persecutes his rivals and more manly constituents, in every conceivable manner, so unjustly and sneakily as to show clearly his cowardly heart and disgruntled character. For followers the "knocker" generally has a gang of "squealers and dolittles," and waits for a chance to present itself to "do" some one who by honest works and acts is gaining the good will of his constituents.

The "knocker" is not a rare animal, but is a barnacle, self-impressed upon most communities. If found out and disturbed from one location he immediately seeks to attach himself to another. Beware of him, for his name is deception, villiany, ruin.

There is no limit to the suffering and anguish he is wont to cause, no depth to the ghoulish pit he would cast a fair, honest opponent into. The "knocker" is a scandal-monger of the lowest degree, a prostitute to justice, being without mercy or charity, and the usurper of fraternal existence. He is an "informer" despised and rejected from one's companionship as quickly as a poisonous wasp. And yet he persists to exist to brood trouble for others and beget curses to himself.—*The Car Worker*.

#### LOCAL UNION No. 100.

Greetings to all from Local No. 100. We have settled our trouble with the Florida Electric Company. They finally agreed to settle with No. 100. We desire to thank one and all for the assistance rendered us. Of one thing we are sure, Local No. 100 will keep her side of the agreement. A few good men can get work here, but our minimum scale is \$2.50 for eight hours' work and the minimum is generally understood to mean maximum by the contractors.

There is room here for several good men on outside construction for the Southern Bell Company. Prospects look good. No sickness.

Brother A. Kent of Kansas City was here with the Postal. Brother Tom Baker is back with the Bell company. A. J. White of Tampa has just got in and is working. Boys, bring the green with you and you are welcome.

E. J. McDONNELL, F. S.  
Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 30, 1904.

#### LOCAL UNION No. 112.

It being some time since Local No. 112 has had a letter in *THE WORKER*, and convention time drawing nearer all the time, I will try and let you know what has happened. The first thing, we lost one of our worthy brothers on Sept. 11, H. E. Rood, better known as "Frenchy." He died of a complication of diseases. He has been fail-

ing for over a year and has been unable to do any work whatever.

H. M. Rowlett, our recording secretary, fell from the top of a trolley work car, fracturing his left leg at the ankle. He is in a serious condition. They were working at night, and while taking off a clamp it let go, knocking him off on a bridge.

The next was our Labor Day parade. We had over 100 in line. The Home Telephone Company kindly let us have their wagons. We had two floats in line, one with operating table, with a pretty young operator; also two poles, cable and wire from pole to pole. The Home Telephone is a card job; you cannot light unless you have the green goods. We thank the Home company for the use of their wagons on Labor Day, and hope in the future that we will be able to furnish them with good mechanics.

Notice to Secretaries: Please notify me of cards that have been deposited. I have issued over twenty in the past two months and received no reply.

I remain fraternally,

F. H. WEAVER, F. S.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 24, 1904.

#### ASSISTANCE FUND.

Not a week goes by but locals are asked for assistance to labor unions, both of our Brotherhood and others, in times of adversity and trouble. Now, in order that we should practice a better part of what we preach I think we should at headquarters have a fund set aside for that purpose, which should be distributed at so much per membership of the local in trouble. It should not be sufficient to maintain any one in idleness, but the wherewithal to tide them over. I understand we, as an organization, receive no assistance from our treasury, but give some one a good job (one in which it will not be necessary for him to strike for more pay at least) instead. Now, brothers, I think if any one with a grain of common sense would only stop to think of the vast amount of work that many members have individually done for the I. B. E. W. all the money in the treasury at present, and for many years to come, could not repay them for services rendered. Brothers, my contention is that we who are banded together for a common good should give assistance

from a fund for that purpose, collectively and not individually, to carry the weight or lift the burden of oppression at once instead of letting them face starvation, as the circular letters appealing for assistance say they are. If our constitution is wrong, why wait two years to make it right when a referendum would immediately settle the matter. Again, if retrenchment is needed in our clerical departments let us retrench and mayhap the amount will assist a needy local. Again, if headquarters will not take the responsibility of giving funds to a needy local or member let us pass a law that will make it unconstitutional to beg from others, be they friends or strangers.

Brothers, I have no doubt most of you will see the drift of my text, but in case some should not I would be brief to say the Lord helps those who help themselves; so let us as a Brotherhood provide, not what is usually called a strike fund, but an emergency fund, and all be made to pay, pay, pay.

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD C. KNIGHT.

#### LOCAL UNION No. 256.

We are still doing business in the same old place, but would not advise any brother to come this way at present, as there is not much doing in the way of line work, as the Home Tel. Co. has been laying off some men and the Southern Bell Tel. Co. is about to go out of business since the strike in May and June. We are going to present them another agreement the 1st of October, as they have two scabs still working here yet whom they promised to remove in thirty days, so the future does not look very bright for fixers, but if you stop off here you can bet you won't go hungry if you have got the green goods, and if you ain't don't stop, for it takes the green goods with the boys here.

We were in line Labor Day and had a nice turnout, all of the brothers being present.

Also our meetings are attended regularly since we got our by-laws out. With that \$3 fine in them, just try them, brother; that will bring them around all O. K. if you just enforce it.

Brother Dale Smith has notified us that he will be with us Sept. 30, so we are preparing for an open meeting and that vote, hoping it will be a success, as it will be his first visit to Local No. 256.

If this comes to the eye of Robt. Channing or R. A. Smith of Tiffin, Ohio, please drop me a line, as I would like to hear from you.

So I will ring off. With best wishes to the Brotherhood, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,

FRANK FISHER,  
Home Tel. Co.

Charleston, W. Va.

#### LOCAL UNION No. 32.

As I have been elected press secretary and the local passed a fine of \$1 on me if I did not have a letter in the next issue of **THE WORKER**, I will try and write a few lines to let you all know what is doing around here.

There is not much use for any brother to come this way, for there is not much doing with any of the companies. The United States Telephone Company has had a gang in here for quite a while, but they are most done, and by the time this reaches you all they will be finished. There is a traction job between here and Fort Wayne, but it is no good. The superintendent has no use for a card man. I have heard he said that a card man gave him the worst of it on one job, but that is no reason why he should turn every card man down.

Well, brothers, as this is my first letter I will not make you all weary with reading, so I will close, hoping to see more letters in the next **WORKER** than there have been in the past.

Fraternally yours,

L. ROEBUCK, Press Secretary.  
Lima, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1904.

#### LOCAL UNION No. 317.

Just a word or two to let you all know that Local No. 317 is at last doing business and is going to round up some of the boys and try and make this union what it should be. Of course, we are young yet, and have great hopes of making a good showing.

Would like to state for the benefit of traveling brothers that the Burrell Con-

struction Company has landed all work on the Lewis & Clarke Fair buildings and it looks as if they were going to discriminate against union men.

I think we can handle all the members we have now and will get some more soon, but would not advise any brother to come here without a round-trip ticket, because she is a hard town to get out of.

Don't think, brothers, that we want to gobble all the work, because we do not, and there is a bunch of Greeks here that will work for almost nothing, and so we don't stand much show to land any good card men.

Trusting all locals have as bright a future as No. 317, I am

Yours fraternally,

F. L. CROCKERELL,  
Financial Secretary.

Portland, Ore.

#### FROM BROTHER KENNEDY.

To the Officers and Members of the Brotherhood.

Brothers:—During the many years I have worked in the trade I found it a most difficult proposition to get my hands cleansed, and when I had put in a day exercising (?) my muscles on iron pipe and "daubing" the ends with P. B. asphalt, white lead, etc., I always used a lot of overtime—for which I could not (always) "turn in"—in trying to get my hands cleaned. If the boss was a good fellow he had some oil there, and I borrowed (?) a little to clean them. Don't you? Now, if you could get a hand soap that would clean them, and without using oil (for oil ain't as good for the hands as it is for a "bum" doe, is it?), and made by one of your members, who through a physical disability (not age, I swear) can't "throw in" as much in a day as the average young "pipe slasher," hence is not wanted by the bosses, would you buy it? If so, send me 25 cents and I will mail you a trial box, and know after that trial you will not use the boss' oil and then a non-union soap to clean that off and make a lot of overtime you can't "turn in," when you can get your hands cleaned quickly, thoroughly and better—with any old water, so it's wet—by using "Kennedy's Union-made Hand Soap." Won't some of the brothers that read this



bring the matter before the local and forward me the money of any of the brothers who will try a box and help Kennedy to build up a union soap factory? The factory at present is in the kitchen, and that is too small for me, the "hen" and the "chickens." Address W. E. Kennedy (formerly general organizer), 1252 New Jersey avenue northwest, Washington, D. C.

### QUERRIES.

Several ideas occurred to me in answer to Denver's article in last month's WORKER. "Counting the Cost."

If the sole benefit derived from our paid vice presidents was the number of new members they brought into the Brotherhood then the above mentioned article might hold good, but how about having an executive officer directly over each district to see to the enforcement of laws in our constitution? What is our strike record compared to one year ago? As a consequence, what is the financial condition of our grand treasury and most local treasuries? What of the increased tightness of our organization as the result of being able to call in a man to advise us on important steps and to get a man who devotes seven days (and you might say nights) a week to the labor question? Is not his counsel better than any one of ours who devotes but one night a week to the same subject?

I say do not cry misfit with only one arm in the coat. Give the plan a chance to make a showing before we say quit. Compare the last six months' grand treasury receipts with a like period one year ago.

Respectfully submitted,

B. B. FLACK, P. S.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 9, 1904.

### LOCAL UNION No. 108.

Please give the following article space in THE WORKER:

We understand the impression spread about is that there will be an abundance of work in Tampa for the South Florida Fair, to be held in November. A large majority of the members of No. 108 are and have been idle for some time and must be taken

care of, so brothers are requested to stay away.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Fraternally yours,

M. U. SMITH, F. S.,

Local No. 108.

Tampa, Fla., Sept. 23, 1904.

### FROM "OLD CRIP."

Work seems to be rather slack in this portion of the state, yet all of our members are at work.

Wages generally are getting better in nearly every city in the state.

Prospects are good for a good deal of interurban construction in north Texas during the next several months.

Most all Texas locals are growing.

Success to the Brotherhood.

ROBERT G. WRIGHT,

Member Local No. 156.

Denton, Tex., Sept. 28, 1904.

### LOCAL UNION No. 410.

No. 410 wishes to be in the van with our best wishes to all.

We are quite young, have a membership of thirty-five, and growing every meeting night.

We did not make much of a showing Labor Day, but hope that by the time it arrives again we will be strong enough to make a grand demonstration.

We wish to warn other locals of a man by the name of Smith, who has a card from No. 392, of Troy, N. Y. He came to our city destitute, was helped financially and a position secured for him by our president, G. McDonald, and for the kindness shown him he stole the president's complete outfit—climbers, comealongs, etc. Look out for him.

R. H. LARROBEE, Press Secretary.

Fitchburg, Mass.

### FINES IMPOSED.

No. 136, I. B. E. W., of Birmingham, Ala., notifies all locals that there are fines of \$25 each held against Jim Dacas and H. A. Cary for scabbing.

Fraternally,

R. S. HOKE,

Recording Secretary, I. B. E. W. No. 136.

## UNCLE SAM'S TWO GREATEST WARSHIPS.

THE following is a description of the designs of the *Constitution* and *Louisiana*, the largest and most powerful battle ships yet laid down for the navy. The *Louisiana* has just been launched at Newport News, Va., and the launching of the *Connecticut* will soon follow.

General dimensions and features of the vessel are as follows: Length of load water line, 450 feet; breadth, extreme, at load water line, 76 10-12 feet; displacement on trial, not more than 16,000 tons; mean draft to bottom of keel at trial displacement, 24 1/4 feet; gross draft, full load, about 26 3/4 feet; total bunker capacity, coal, about, 2,000 tons; coal carried on trial, 900 tons; feed water carried on trial, 66 tons; trial speed at sea for four hours, 18 knots.

The hull is of steel throughout and fitted with docking and bilge keels.

ARMAMENT.—Main battery: Four 12-inch breech-loading rifles; eight 8-inch breech-loading rifles; twelve 7-inch breech-loading rifles.

Secondary battery: Twenty 3-inch, 14-pounder, rapid-fire guns; twelve 3-pounder semi-automatic guns; six 1-pounder automatic guns; two 1-pounder semi-automatic guns; two 3-inch field pieces; two machine guns, caliber .30; six automatic guns, caliber .30.

The battery will be mounted as follows:

The 12-inch guns in pairs in two electrically controlled, balanced, elliptical turrets on the center line, one forward and one aft, each with an arc of fire of about 270 degrees.

The 8-inch guns in pairs in four electrically controlled, balanced, elliptical turrets, two on each beam, at each end of the superstructure.

The 7-inch guns in broadside on pedestal mounts on the gun deck behind 7-inch armor, each gun being isolated by splinter bulkheads of nickel steel from 1 1/2 to 2 inches thick; forward and after guns arranged to fire right ahead and right astern, respectively; other 7-inch guns to have the usual broadside train.

The guns of the secondary battery in commanding positions, having a large arc of unobstructed fire, and protected wherever practicable.

All the 7-inch guns will be so arranged that their muzzles train inside the line of the side armor, thus leaving a clear and unobstructed side when it is desired to go alongside a pier or vessel.

Arrangements will be made whereby the 3-inch guns on the main deck can be quickly and conveniently dismounted, housed and secured.

ARMOR AND SIMILAR PROTECTION.—The hull is protected at the water line by a complete belt of armor 9 feet 3 inches wide, having a maximum thickness of 11 inches for about 200 feet amidships. Forward and aft of this the maximum thickness is 9 inches within the limits of magazines, from which points the thickness is gradually decreased to 4 inches at the stem and stern.

The lower casemate armor extends to the limits of the magazine spaces and reaches from the top of the water-line belt to the lower edge of the 7-inch gun ports on the main deck, and is 6 inches in thickness, the athwartship bulkheads at the ends of this casemate also being 6 inches thick.

The casemate armor around the 7-inch guns on the gun deck is 7 inches thick, and the splinter bulkheads are from 1 1/2 to 2 inches thick. The protection of 3-inch guns is nickel steel 2 inches thick.

The upper casemate athwartship armor extending from the shell plating to the 12-inch barbettes is 7 inches thick throughout.

The 12-inch barbettes extend from the protective deck to about 4 feet above the main deck, and consist of 10 inches of armor in front and 7 1/2 inches in the rear above the gun deck. Between the gun deck and protective deck there is a uniform thickness of 6 inches. The barbettes have no special framing, the connection of the armor to the decks being sufficient.

The 12-inch turrets have a front plate 12 inches thick, rear plates 8 inches thick, and top plates 2 1/2 inches thick.

The 8-inch barbettes are 6 inches thick in front and 4 inches thick in rear, with the upper tube 3 3/4 inches thick and the lower tube 3 inches thick.

The 8-inch turret front plate is 6 1/2 inches thick, the rear plate 6 inches, and the top plates 2 inches thick.

The conning tower and shield are each 9 inches thick, and the signal tower 6 inches thick. An armor tube 36 inches in diameter extends from the base of the conning tower to the protective deck, and is 6 inches thick throughout.

Teak backing of a minimum thickness of 3 inches is fitted behind the side, athwartship, and 12-inch turret armor; 2 inches of backing is fitted behind the 8-inch turret armor; other armor fitted without backing.

**PROTECTIVE DECK.**—There is a complete protective deck extending from stem to stern, the deck being flat amidships, but sloped at the sides throughout, and sloped at each end. It is built up of 20-pound plating throughout, with nickel steel of 40 pounds on the flat and of 100 pounds on the slopes.

The following nickel steel protection is also fitted:

Hatch covers and gratings in the protective deck; splinter bulkheads on gun deck; sponsons and wing plates for two forward 3-inch guns on gun deck; bullet shields between wing plates for 7-inch guns; side protection and wing plates for 3-inch guns on main deck; turret shelf plates; conning tower base plates; 7-inch gun port sill plates; 80-pound protection on ammunition hoist trunks not otherwise protected by armor, and 80-pound protection on coal-ing trunks on slope of protective deck to the height of berth deck amidships.

Cofferdams about 30 inches thick and extending from protective to berth deck level will be worked from end to end of the vessel, these cofferdams being extended above the berth deck, forward and abaft the transverse armor, to a height of about 36 inches.

The cofferdams are packed with cellulose.

**AMMUNITION.**—The magazines and shell rooms are so arranged that about one-half the total supply of ammunition will be carried at each end of the ship.

Magazine bulkheads adjacent to heated compartments, such as fire rooms, engine rooms and dynamo rooms, are arranged with air spaces.

The ammunition for 7-inch and smaller guns will be conveyed by hoists directly from the ammunition rooms or ammunition passages to the deck on which it is required, or as near that as possible. These hoists will be driven at constant speed by an elec-

tric motor and will be arranged to deliver seven pieces per hoist per minute.

The number of hoists will be as follows: Twelve for 7-inch, fourteen for 3-inch, 3-pounder and 1-pounder combined, and sufficient whip hoists to the tops. To supply the 7-inch hoists, four horizontal ammunition conveyors, operated by electric motors, will be fitted in ammunition passages for the transfer of ammunition from the handling rooms to the base of the hoists.

The turret guns have regular turret ammunition hoists, operated by electric power, these hoists leading directly from the handling rooms or the ammunition passages to the turrets.

For transporting 12-inch, 8-inch and 7-inch ammunition, trolleys and tracks will be fitted in handling rooms, passages and shell rooms.

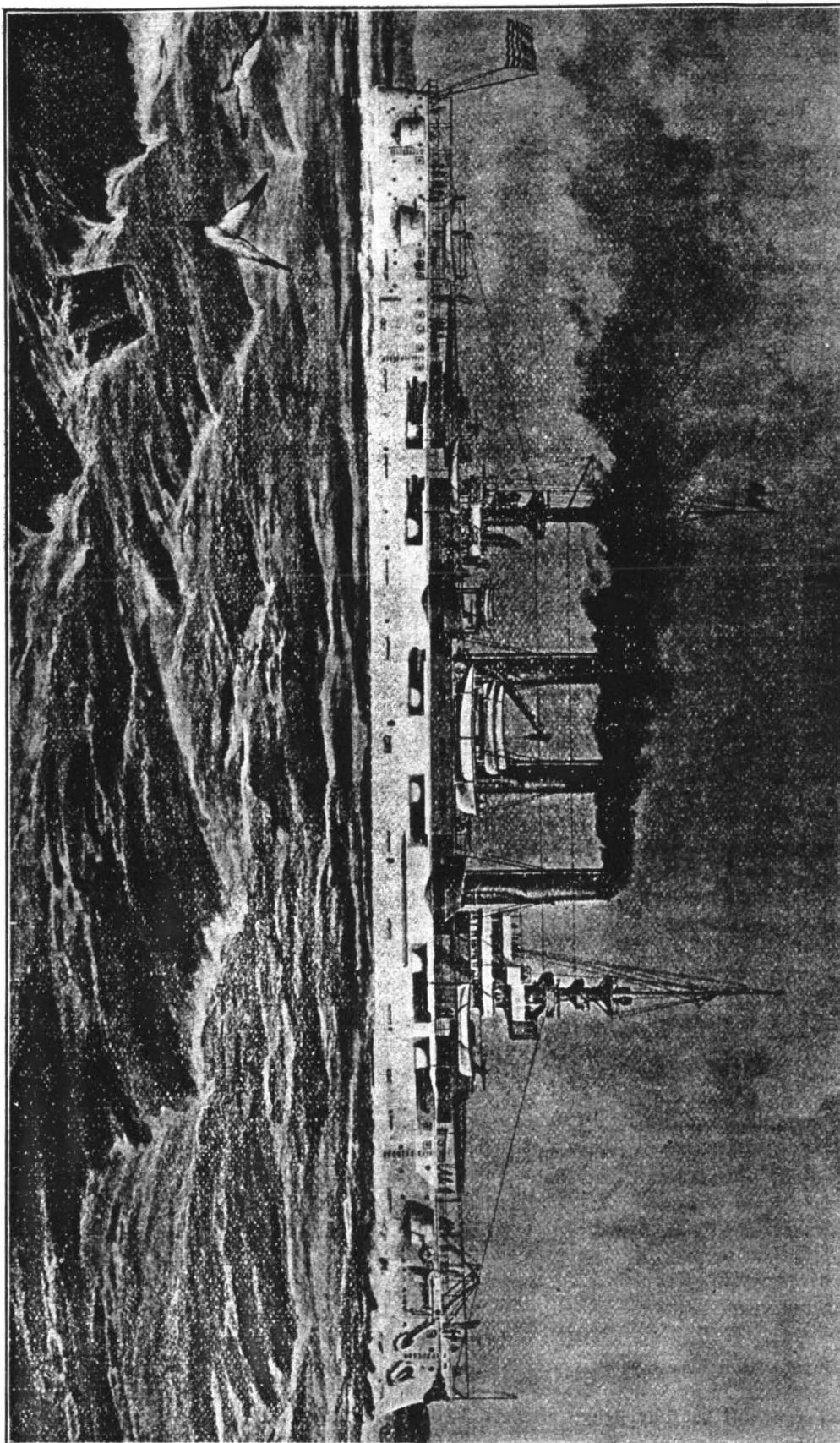
**PROPELLING MACHINERY.**—The engines will be of the vertical, twin-screw, four-cylinder, triple-expansion type, of a combined L. H. P. of 16,500. The steam pressure will be 250 pounds. The stroke will be 4 feet. The ratio of high-pressure to low-pressure cylinder will be at least 1 to 7, and the diameters will be sufficient for the required I. H. P. at about 120 revolutions per minute. Each engine will be located in a separate watertight compartment.

There will be twelve boilers of the Babcock and Wilcox type, placed in six watertight compartments. They will have at least 1,100 square feet of grate and 46,750 square feet of heating surface, and must be able to furnish steam for the main engines and all the necessary auxiliary machinery and other steam machinery throughout the ship with an average air pressure in the ash pits of not more than one inch of water.

There will be three funnels, each 100 feet high above the base line.

The following auxiliary steam machinery of approved make and design, in addition to that pertaining to the main engines and dependencies, is to be supplied: Steering engine; windlass engine; ash hoist engine for each fire room; forced draft blowers; ice plant with a cooling effect of three tons of ice per twenty-four hours; evaporating plant, to consist of not less than four units, having a total capacity of 16,500 gallons of fresh water per day; a distilling apparatus

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THE LOUISIANA. LARGEST OF UNITED STATES BATTLESHIPS.

capable of condensing at least 10,000 gallons of water per day.

The vessel to be heated by steam throughout.

The weight of all machinery and tools, stores and spare parts will be about 1,500 tons.

The vessel will be lighted throughout by electricity. The electric plant will consist of eight 100-kilowatt steam-driven generating sets, all to be of 125 volts pressure at the terminals, disposed in two separate and independent dynamo rooms.

There will be fitted all the usual means of interior communication, such as telephones, voice pipes, call bells, buzzers, gongs and annunciators, engine and steering telegraphs, revolution and rudder indicators, heeling indicators, automatic fire alarm, warning signals, alarm signals, etc.

The total weight of the equipment outfit complete, will not exceed 355.28 tons.

With the exception of the auxiliaries above mentioned to be operated by steam, all power on board of the vessel will be electric, as, for instance, boat cranes, deck winches, turret-turning motors, ventilation blower motors, etc.

All main compartments of the ship below the gun deck, except the coal bunkers, are to be provided with forced ventilation, there being no less than thirty-three blowers, with a combined capacity of not less than 104,000 cubic feet per minute. Special attention has been given to spaces subject to habitually high temperatures, such as engine rooms, fire rooms and dynamo rooms. The ventilation system will be designed to cut the minimum number of water-tight bulkheads. All blowers, except forced draft blowers, are to be electrically operated.

The coal bunkers are arranged with satisfactory reference to the rapid and efficient supply of coal to the fire rooms and have a maximum capacity of about 2,200 tons. There are to be provided for coaling not less than six winches, twelve booms, and all necessary fixed chutes, scuttles, hatches and other openings.

There are two bill boards and four hawse pipes; each hawse pipe is so designed that stockless anchors may be stowed in them. There will be four heavy anchors, two of

the navy type and two of the stockless type.

The following boats will be carried, adequate provision being made for their convenient stowage and handling, two electrically operated boat cranes, eight pairs of boat davits, adjustable boat chocks and all necessary fittings being provided for this purpose. One 50-foot steam cutter, two 36-foot steam cutters, one 36-foot steam launch, three 33-foot launches, five 30-foot cutters, two 30-foot whaleboats, one 30-foot gig whaleboat, one 30-foot barge, two 20-foot dingies, one 16-foot dingy, one 14-foot dingy and two life rafts.

The vessel is designed as a flagship, and the arrangement of quarters providing ample accommodations for the following complement: A flag officer, a chief of staff, nineteen wardroom officers, ten junior officers, ten warrant officers, and not less than 761 men, including 60 marines.

There is a lower bridge both forward and aft, and a flying bridge forward, according to the latest practice. On the flying bridge is fitted a screen of bronze for the protection of the men at the wheel, and there is also a bronze chart house forward.

There are steel masts forward and aft, the foremast having an upper and lower top, the mainmast a lower top only. Masts are arranged for wireless telegraphy. There is one signal yard on each mast, also a searchlight platform forward and aft, with a crow's nest on the foremast.

A summary of the weights to be carried on trial is as follows: Guns, mounts, magazine equipments, etc., 944.94 tons; ammunition, two-thirds full supply, 393.97 tons; steam engineering, complete, with water in boilers, condensers, piping, etc., and stores, etc., not to exceed 1,500 tons; reserve fresh water for steaming purposes, 66 tons; coal, normal supply, 900 tons; boats and outfits, 51.27 tons; masts and spars, 30.98 tons; equipment, complete, including anchors, chains, electric plant, etc., and two-thirds equipment stores, 355.28 tons; miscellaneous stores and water, two-thirds full supply, 81.32 tons; provisions, clothing and small stores, two-thirds full supply, 146.84 tons; officers, crew and effects, 103.32 tons; total protection, including armor, armor backing, armor bolts, cellulose and splinter bulkheads, 3,992 tons.

## LABOR IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

By ION.

THE mainspring of all the forces that have broken the shackles from the arms of labor in the United States and elsewhere is the trades union. Carlyle says: "This they call organization of labor is the universal vital problem of the world. It is the whole future for all who in the future pretend to govern men."

The "pretention" to govern men began when government began; and then began the oppression of men. Government was instituted for man's welfare, but how often has its power been turned against the poor to the betterment of the "classes?" Today man's (the workingman's) condition is so far superior to that of comparatively few years ago that we wonder why he did not long ago rise in his might—and right—and throw off the yoke that made him a slave instead of a freeman, equal before the law and in the social order of things. How slowly has been his rise out of the "depths," but how surely has his strength in organization established his feet on firm ground.

Without accusing the United States government of being an oppressor of labor (though there are many things that the government could do for the workingman), let us go back into history and see about man's condition and the beginning of protected labor.

The trades union started in England, and the first strike took place there, though the strike occurred before the union came. After the scourge of the Black Death, in 1348, when thousands died, the scarcity of workmen caused the price of labor to rise enormously. It is said: "The clergy even raised their fees for masses and prayers. . . . Merchants and tradesmen took advantage of the small supply of wares to raise their prices, and in like manner the workmen endeavored to profit by the dearth of labor, refusing to work except at enormous prices." "Enormous prices!" Farm laborers were getting one penny a day and food—though it may be said that one penny would buy two fowls or the fifth part of a sheep. And the laborer was considered well off!

To quote further: "The wealthy class objected to all this and the purpose of the

act (Statute of Laborers, 23 Ed. III, c. 1.) was to fix wages by requiring all laborers, etc., to accept the same remuneration as had been customary before the plague. Any lord of the manor paying more was to be mulcted in treble damages; food was to be sold at reasonable prices; and alms were forbidden to able-bodied laborers. The statute, however, seems to have been disregarded; and two years later we find the master shearmen of London complaining to the city authorities that they could not get men at the same wages as formerly, and that the workmen also refused to work unless they were paid by the piece. There had, indeed, already been something of the nature of a 'strike,' and it was therefore ordered that any further disputes should be settled by the warden of the trade. If the workman did not submit he was to be punished by the mayor and aldermen."

Several acts were passed regarding wages, particularly to prevent "excessive" wages (think of the one penny per day!), but in a number of cases these were disregarded by the workmen, who refused to work unless certain amounts per day were paid.

Things got better and better for the English workman until about the middle of the fourteenth century, when the law came down with its despotism and enjoined a certain class of workers, even declaring they should not eat or drink "excessively," or wear any cloth except "blanket and russet wool of twelpence." Domestic servants were declared to be entitled to only one meal a day of flesh and fish; the others to be of "milk, butter, cheese and other such victuals."

How hard the king and his "better classes" tried to keep the wealth producer down! When labor organization was first formed—guild crafts, in the fourteenth century—there was prosperity for the laborer; but this did not last, for the state fought the workingman, making labor organization an offense punishable with imprisonment, and sought to keep him poor.

We are told in William Trant's "Trade Unions," London, 1884, from which I have here quoted, that "an act was passed in

the reign of Edward VI which shows pretty plainly what was thought in those days of the 'working classes.' If a man refused to work at statute prices he was branded with the letter V (vagabond) and reduced to slavery for two years. If he attempted to escape from that condition he was branded with S and became a slave for life; and if he objected to that state he was hanged."

As late as 1548 we find this English law in force: "Artificers, handicraftsmen and laborers have made confederacies and promises and have sworn mutual oaths, not only that they should not meddle with one another's work, and perform and finish what another hath begun, but also to constitute and appoint how much they shall do in a day and what hours and times they shall work, contrary to the laws and statutes of this realm and to the great impoverishment of his majesty's subjects." Any one convicted for the third time of having joined such a combination had his ear cut off and was otherwise punished.

For hundreds of years there was a condition of slavery in England, and when men worked for themselves wages were fixed for them and even what they should eat and wear was decreed by law. And after the discovery of the New World slaves were sent from England to its shores, continuing in the Colonies the serfdom of the mother country. As the years went on negro slaves were brought into the Colonies, having a degrading influence on poor white labor; and not until after the great Revolutionary struggle for independence did the workingman realize the necessity for organization of labor forces for mutual protection. To quote from the interesting catalogue of the American Federation of Labor's exhibit at St. Louis: "The earliest known trade union composed of journeymen was the New York Society of Journeymen Shipwrights, legally incorporated April 30, 1803. Unions of tailors and carpenters were also organized in the same city in 1806. A union of hatters was formed in 1819, and other unions gradually sprang into existence, until at length organized labor gained sufficient strength to make an agitation for a ten-hour work day. As the result of that agitation the president of the United States (Martin Van Buren) issued a proclamation, April 10, 1840, estab-

lishing the ten-hour work day on all government works. The shorter work day, however, still remained to be won in all private establishments. In New York the shipwrights periodically went on strike for that purpose and eventually the desired boon was obtained."

After, this unions began to spring up in all the manufacturing centers; then came combinations of unions; later the Knights of Labor and then the American Federation of Labor, which had its first session on November 15, 1881, and which has done so much for organized labor.

From small beginnings and through many difficulties organized labor has arrived at a membership of 2,800,000 in affiliated and unaffiliated unions.

One of the most progressive interests in the world is that which has to do with electrical workers—the people who go hand in hand with the most wonderful scientific developments of the age. Electricity is becoming more and more the handmaid of industry, and is continually increasing its tribute to the wealth of nations. An evidence of its progress may be found in the fact that in 1890 the census report included with electricians, civil, mechanical and mining engineers and surveyors and gave the whole number of these as 43,239, while the twelfth census gives the number of electricians alone as 50,782. The figures are for the United States.

The latest information concerning electrical workers gives the number of wage earners at power stations alone as being 23,330, who get \$14,983,112 in wages annually. These men assisted largely in earning the \$85,700,605 which was the gross income of the companies for which they worked, yet their share of that income was less than one-sixth of the amount received. But had it not been for organized labor their share would have been much less.

As later in America, the English labor movements progressed in spite of all opposition; men began to fully realize the force of numbers and the power of combined persistence; the yoke was finally thrown off and man became a human being instead of a driven animal. But through what tribulation, sorrow and suffering was his victory won!

Yet he is still fighting today, and even on the free (?) shores of the United States. Here the wealth that he himself has created is arrayed in combination against him. If he asks a little more wages than formerly given him the advance is given grudgingly, or not at all; if he insists the business enterprise is shut down; if he makes a demonstration of his power the state or the general government (both of which are dependent on him) comes forth with the machinery of war (which labor has paid for) and armed force rules. The patriotic American does not want war—but he does want justice!

"United we *stand*, divided we *fall*," is certainly true concerning workingmen. And the "standing" means, among other things, fair hours and higher wages, permanent employment, moral improvement—in fact, getting one's rights in a more effective manner than could otherwise be obtained. Unions improve all conditions of labor; they tend toward the prevention of woman and child labor; they stand for conciliation and arbitration and oppose compulsory arbitration, as the latter is the opposite of freedom, order and progress.

"Go set your heart on winged wealth,  
And unto honor's castles aspire;  
But give me freedom and my health  
And that's the sum of my desire."

—*Shakespeare.*

### THE "GOOD FELLOW" AND HIS UNLUCKY FAMILY.

Many men value, foolishly, the title of "good fellow."

The American good fellow has already been discussed in this column. Our reader, Mr. Eugene Driscoll, demands that we shall again take up the good fellow's case and expose his real character.

Says Mr. Driscoll:

"Whenever you find a man who is slapped on the back wherever he goes and called a good fellow, go to his home and find out whether his children have got good shoes on their feet, and whether his wife is wondering how she is to pay the bills.

"When there is a raffle of some kind and tickets have got to be sold for the benefit

of some other good fellow who has spent what didn't belong to him, it is the good fellow of the moment who comes along and buys the tickets with the money that he owes for honest debts.

"Many a man, trying to be a good fellow, has disgraced himself, made his family miserable and missed a chance to be a self-respecting man. The Evening Journal ought to show up the good fellow at least once a month."

Once a month would be too often, and it is not a pleasant task, although it is a duty, to criticise the men, weak and good-natured, who fail through a foolish, feeble desire to be liked.

If you see a woman moving from her comfortable, small home into a cheap boarding house or flat, and if you hear her say softly, "Poor John, he could never say no," you may be sure that "poor John," her husband, is a decided good fellow.

If you find a man with a large crowd of admiring acquaintances—especially in bar-rooms and at the race track—a man who ultimately robs his own brother or some one else who has trusted him—you may be sure that that man was a very good fellow.

The good fellow sermon is preached in condensed form in the old proverb: "Charity begins at home."

But the charity and the kindness that begin at home do not satisfy the good fellow's aspirations. There is nothing very exciting, when you take home your week's income, about seeing on the following Monday receipts for rent, groceries, children's shoes, for new fire brick in the range, for "the girl's" wages.

The good fellow does not care for such monotonous, prosaic forms of duty. His idea of the right thing is to urge some man to drink what he does not need, to insist that some sponge shall eat, or travel, or go to the theater at his expense.

Nothing is gained by mere criticism or abuse. The good fellow is an American institution—there are millions of him. He contributes to the list of failures in the newspapers, to the list of prisoners charged with forgery.

There are many of his tribe that will read this column, and we shall say a few words to them.



What do you get out of your title, "good fellow?" When you wake up in the morning, late for your work, do you find the empty flattery of the barroom of the night before so very satisfactory? Does it remain with you as a permanently valuable asset?

Do you think that those men with whom you play the good fellow really have a high opinion of you, or that their high opinion would be really worth having?

Don't you think it would be better to have your own self-respect? Don't you think it would be better to be a man in the eyes of the world—a man of self-control, doing your duty, denying yourself the empty words of flattery, instead of being the good fellow—so called?—*New York Journal*.

#### A LIVING WAGE.

A living wage ought to be sufficient to secure for every able-bodied, right-minded, sober and industrious workingman—

1. Enough to keep not only himself, but also a family, in a healthful state of mind and body.
2. Enough to permit all his children to take advantage of the public school system.
3. Enough to enable him to acquire a home of his own.
4. Enough to permit him to accumulate a bank account sufficient to furnish some security against sickness and old age.

Is there any one prepared to say that any workingman, no matter how humble his work may be, ought to be content with less? Can we boast of our American freedom if we know that there are not only a few men, but millions of them whose wage is so meager that it is an absolute impossibility for them to have a home or educate a family?

#### TURTLE AND "SCAB."

Zoologists tell us that the turtle is the only animal that never learns anything by experience. If you put a red-hot poker in front of a turtle he will walk straight up to it and burn his feet or nose. No matter how often he gets burned, the turtle never learns to avoid the red-hot poker. The brain of a turtle is smaller than the brain of a mouse and much less active.

Now, a "scab" is simply a human turtle. He is a creature who never learns by experience. Although non-unionism has never raised wages or shortened hours, and although unionism has always done both of these, the turtle workman never gets wise. He continues to refuse to bear a part of the social burden and fights for the right to bear his own heavy burden all alone. The turtle is not the most stupid animal in the world.

#### UNION vs. "OPEN SHOP."

The trade unionist is justified in refusing to work in the same shop with non-union men by virtue of the fact that upon that refusal depends the very existence of the trade union itself.

Usually those who disapprove the refusal of the trade unionist to work with non-union men do so merely out of a professed regard for the "liberty of the individual," not out of opposition to trade unionism. That institution being recognized as of itself desirable, and even necessary, opposition to any policy that can be proved necessary to the maintenance thereof is obviously illogical.

The question of justification in the refusal of the trade unionist to work with the non-unionist involves consideration of the moral, the material and the business phases. First, then, as to the moral aspect of the question. It is conceded by both those who approve and those who disapprove the refusal of the trade unionist that trade unionism itself is morally right. It is conceded, in other words, that only through organization can the employe secure the rights of "collective bargaining," the right to negotiate regarding the terms of employment upon something like grounds of equality with the employer. Such being the case, it follows that the trade unionist is morally right in refusing to give practical sanction to the negotiation of that right by working with those who disclaim or renounce it.—*Coast Scaman's Journal*.

SOME of our French friends have a genius for fantastic diversions. The other day it was a sun festival, and from the top of Eiffel Tower the rising luminary was greeted with hymns and music.

## FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

(Annual Report.)

I herewith submit the following report for one year, ending Sept. 1, 1904:

I received notice from Grand President McNulty to leave Memphis on my official duties Dec. 1, 1903, but on account of mail being delayed I did not get started until Dec. 12, and in order to get data on my district I thought best to go to Washington, D. C. I was there, and upon the Grand President's return I went to Norfolk, Va. Found things in Norfolk in a very bad condition. Brother Brock being appointed from Local No. 80 to act in conjunction with myself, we called upon all the men working at our trade and succeeded in getting them to come to an open meeting on Dec. 22. There were several nice talks made, after which we served refreshments and got the promise of several men to rejoin the local.

On the 23d I went to Richmond, Va. Had a poor attendance, as the members were out of town, spending the holidays.

From there I went to New Orleans, La., and found the strike was still on with No. 130. So after looking the situation over and having several special meetings and committees appointed to wait upon the Interstate Electric Company we adjusted the difficulty.

I stayed in New Orleans until Jan. 8. From there I went to Mobile, Ala., where I found a good local. Attended a special on the 9th, with good attendance, and on the 10th they gave a banquet. We had with us the officers of the Central Trades Council. Everything worked nice, and I think all that attended were benefited.

On the 12th I went to Pensacola, Fla., to visit Local No. 452. Found every one carrying cards, but the manager of the Southern Bell Telephone Company had notified the men to work ten hours after they had been working nine hours for the past two years. I called upon the manager of said company and notified him of the existing agreement between the Southern Bell Company and the Brotherhood.

From there I went to Tallahassee, Fla. Found only one man working there eligible for membership. Sent his application to No. 452.

I went to Jacksonville, Fla., to straighten out some local trouble. Found things working all right there.

I started from there to Tampa, Fla., but stopped off in Ocala, Fla. Found not enough material there for a local. After arriving in Tampa, found a fine local there. Attended a smoker on the 23d, and that day received a telegram of a lockout in Pensacola. I left on the night train for Pensacola. Arrived there and found Mr. H. O. Riley representing the company from Atlanta, Ga. He stated that the agreement only covered the construction department. After convincing him he agreed to reinstate all men. From there I went to Montgomery, Ala. Attended a special meeting, with good attendance. I gave them some good advice, which, I hope, has benefited them.

From there I went to Birmingham, Ala. Attended meetings of No. 136 and No. 227. From there I went to Memphis, Tenn. Had a good meeting with No. 192. They were having trouble with one of the new theaters, which was adjusted satisfactorily to all. From there I went to Jackson, Miss., and organized Local No. 257. From there I went to Meridan, Miss., and organized No. 391. Then went back to install the local in Jackson, Miss. Started a nice local there. From there I again went to install the local in Meridan. I went from there to Birmingham, Ala., to try and organize the colored linemen, but could do nothing with them. I again attended meetings of No. 136 and No. 227. Things are in nice shape in Birmingham.

From there I went to Decatur, Ala., and visited No. 451. Found them doing business with no books. I advised them to get a set of books from the general office, which they did.

From there I went to Sheffield, Ala. Found every craft in Sheffield organized except the electrical workers. I called a meeting and installed Local No. 378.

From there I went to Nashville, Tenn. They had held no meeting for over eight months. I called several meetings, and finally got enough applications to start holding meetings. The majority of the men in Nashville are of a backwoods style—afraid to assert their own rights. They are owned, body and soul, by the electrical companies of Nashville.

I left there for Hopkinsville, Ky., and installed Local No. 317. From there I went to Henderson, Ky. Gave an open meeting, which was well attended. From there I went to Paducah, Ky., where I attended a meeting of Local No. 177. From there I went to Owensboro, Ky. Attended regular meeting of No. 216. They had just won their strike against the Cumberland Telephone Company and were in good shape.

From there I went to Louisville, Ky. Found No. 112 very well organized, but No. 369 was in very bad condition. Grand Vice President Allman and myself called upon the general manager of the C. T. & T. Co. in regard to placing some union men, which he promised to do.

From there I was called to Savannah, Ga., as the inside men were on a strike. After having several meetings, the trouble was adjusted, with a clean victory for us. No. 88 is in good condition.

From there I was called to Sheffield, Ala., as they were on a strike with the Sheffield Street Railway Company. The company had one union man, who had thought more of the few dollars he was earning than he did of his fellow man. After several meetings the men returned to work without the increase in pay, but receiving the hours.

From there I went to Atlanta, Ga., to take up a grievance which some of the locals had against the Southern Bell Telephone Company. Upon arriving there I received a letter from Grand President McNulty stating he would be there on the 23d. So I left for Columbus, Ga., to get data on the trouble No. 429 had with the company. While there I attended regular meeting of No. 429, with fair attendance. Found the men which General Manager Gentry had promised to remove were still in the employ of the company.

From there I went back to Atlanta. Met the Grand President and took up the grievance with Mr. Gentry. He told us he would remove the men in Columbus, and also notify his local manager to conform strictly to the nine-hour agreement. While in Atlanta organized the inside men into No. 78.

From there I went to Memphis, as the inside men were out on a strike. After meeting all the contractors and could come to no settlement, I called a meeting of all con-

tractors, and also called Grand President McNulty to my assistance. After a lengthy discussion the contractors declared themselves for the open shop. After being out some time, the men called the strike off and returned to work. Things are in better shape at present in Memphis than before the strike.

From there I went to Jackson, Tenn. There were not enough men there for a charter, so from there I went to Hopkinsville, Ky., where I attended a meeting of No. 317, with good attendance.

From there I went to Nashville, Tenn. Found things in much better shape than when I was there before. From there I went to Atlanta, Ga., and attended meetings of both locals. From there I went to Rome, Ga., to attend the State Federation of Labor. While there I organized Local No. 312. From there I went to Knoxville, Tenn. Gave an open meeting, with poor attendance.

From there I went on a call to Paducah, Ky. On arriving there I succeeded in getting an agreement signed for one year with the Home Telephone Company.

From there I went to St. Louis, Mo., upon a call for an executive board meeting by Grand President McNulty. The result of that meeting has already been published.

From there I went to Wheeling, W. Va. Attended meetings of No. 141 and No. 142. Found things very prosperous in Wheeling. They had trouble with the Wheeling Traction Company, but after several meetings with General Manager Nagle he agreed to pay \$2.75 for nine hours, same as the other companies.

From there I went to Parkersburg, W. Va. Attended a meeting of No. 168, with poor attendance. From there I went to Cumberland, Md. Attended a meeting of No. 307. Found things in good shape there. From there I went to Frederick, Md. Attended a meeting of No. 431, with good attendance. From there I went to Washington, D. C., to fulfill the orders of the executive board. Upon arriving there I met Grand President McNulty and Grand Vice President Allman. The result of that meeting has already been published. While there we attended meetings of No. 26 and No. 148. Found things in Washington in first-class condition.

From there I went to Baltimore. Attended meetings of Nos. 27, 28 and 46. Found things in very good shape, although the brass finishers are infringing upon our rights. We have got things in such a shape now that they will soon have to hold to what belongs to them.

From there I went to Annapolis, Md., and attended a meeting of No. 448, with good attendance. Conditions are good in Annapolis, as there is lots of government work going on.

From there I went to Norfolk, Va. Attended a meeting of No. 80. I found the inside men were poorly organized, so I decided to hold over and give an open meeting, and while waiting I went over and attended the regular meeting of No. 165. Found things thoroughly organized in Newport News, Va. I went back and attended the open meeting from No. 80. We had a good crowd, several rousing speeches and got a number of applications.

From there I went to Jacksonville, Fla., upon a call from Local Union No. 100. The inside men of Jacksonville had been on a strike for several months against the Florida Electric Company. Things were in good shape, as the men were all working and had the F. E. Company closed up. I had several meetings with the officials of said company, but as they wanted to ignore Local No. 100 entirely we came to no settlement, but I think a settlement is in sight.

From there I went to Atlanta, Ga., to attend a convention which I had called for Aug. 21, for the purpose of drawing up a new agreement with the Southern Bell Company, and also to form a district council. The convention was well attended. We formed a council and put out an organizer, as I find the district is too large for one man to cover and do justice to the Brotherhood.

Things in my district are getting in much better shape, as everything has been at a standstill, partly through the actions of the Citizens' Alliance and the presidential election.

As this is the close of my first year, I wish to thank my district for the valuable assistance they have given me, and trust the next year will be more prosperous, and that we will be able to thoroughly organize every man working at the trade, for only

through organization can we expect to retain the conditions we have at present. I wish to call the attention of the different locals to conform strictly to the constitution in regard to difficulty with employers. I will close, wishing all members of the Brotherhood success.

Yours fraternally,

DALE SMITH,

Grand Vice President.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 9, 1904.

### CAPITAL AND LABOR.

#### The Present Relations Between Them Cannot Endure.

"The Irrepressible Conflict" was the topic of a sermon by Rev. Alexander Kent, at the People's Church, Washington, lately, and in the course of the discourse he referred to the labor troubles in Colorado as evidences of the "system" which produces the clash between capital and labor. He denominated the conditions in Colorado as a "social disease prevalent throughout the country," and he said that the conflict would continue until some remedy is devised for the conditions that produce it.

One solution of the problem, he asserted, is to develop a community of interest. This was the method adopted by the capitalists in disposing of their own differences. They had to combine, he said, and now either own or control the great enterprises of the country. If capital be permitted to dominate, Dr. Kent, declared, the laboring classes will soon be reduced to a condition of servitude. The community of interest doctrine, he said, appealed to him as having its foundation in Christian ethics. He said that he had no "cut and dried" theory as to the way to accomplish this community of interest among the people, but neither the socialist nor the single tax solution of the problem can be realized as long as the government is in the hands of the plutocracy and under the control of wealth. Such methods of correction of the growing evil cannot be applied until the people have control of the machinery of the republic.

In the course of the sermon Dr. Kent explained the non-partisan federation for majority rule as a system by which, through the "initiative and referendum," the people may put themselves in control of the gov-

ernment. This system, he claimed, is in vogue in Switzerland "with most happy results," and likewise in South Dakota, Oregon and Utah with like benefit. It contemplates the pledging of candidates for state and national legislatures to vote and work for a majority rule through the "initiative and referendum," which, in a word, means that the people shall have power either to initiate or veto legislation according as they shall deem it beneficial. It makes of them a court of last resort, which, on theory, is the primal foundation of the American system, varying from the ideal only in its application.

#### LOCAL UNION No. 250.

Actual construction work has at last been commenced on the branch of the San Jose-Los Gatos Interurban railroad to Campbell and Los Gatos. The road will be about ten miles in length. Brother McGreor has charge of the linemen and grunts. This will make a little work for those who carry the proper credentials, and none other need apply.

Work in other lines is about the same. Once in a while a new man is put on, but there is nothing lively in prospect. Our new business agent for the building trades is making it hot for some of the brothers who have forgotten to pay up and get their building trades cards. There was a scramble last week.

The U. G. & E. have not commenced the construction of their new Mt. View lead as yet, but we look forward to this as soon as their chief wireman, N. K. Cooper, returns from a visit to his old home in Indiana.

The 'phone is about to finish up all of its estimate work, and the only construction that will be done in the future will be repairs and new leads of a minor character.

CHAS. H. HARRISON.

THE following figures will show the remarkable growth of trade and labor unions in France: In 1881 there were 179; in 1887, 1,358; in 1894, 4,965; in 1900, 7,081; in 1902, 8,818; in 1903, 9,280. In these figures are included the employment unions, mixed unions and workmen's unions. Not only have the unions increased rapidly, but the number of members has risen from 481,000 in 1890 and 1,191,260 in 1900 to 1,481,485 on the 1st of January, 1903.

#### LOCAL UNION No. 156.

Local No. 156 has received a circular, issued jointly by Locals No. 44 and No. 86, calling attention to the financial condition of our Brotherhood and incidentally preferring grave charges against our executive board. Now, I give the brothers of No. 44 and No. 86 credit for being honest in the statements they make, but they have put the wrong construction on the constitutional clause covering expense of delegates to the international convention. You remember that railroad fares of delegates to our last international convention were to be equalized. This was not done, but the grand secretary went to the trouble of getting the expense of each delegate, and the total amount, divided by the number of delegates, averaged \$58 railroad fare for each delegate. Salt Lake City is not centrally located by any means. Now, the railroad fare of delegates to Louisville, Ky., will average about \$35. I have arrived at this by taking the distance in miles of the different locals to this city and taking the railroad fare at 3 cents per mile, but no doubt rates will be made by the different roads on this occasion. I have also figured that there will be some increase in the number of locals and more than one delegate from some of our larger locals, allowing each local representation according to per capita paid in August, 1904, and allowing each state some increase. Basing these calculations on 600 delegates, I find the expense for railroad fare to be \$21,000. That amount, I consider, represents the entire amount that our grand treasurer has to pay delegates for convention expenses. I don't think the delegates to our last international convention had any idea that this clause would be so construed as to cover hotel bills and incidentals. The idea is enough to run a wooden man crazy. It would take a year's time to settle these bills and cause more internal dissension than all of our troubles of jurisdiction. And I think the executive board should, in justice to themselves, make a ruling on this question and have done with it.

I would like to call the attention of the brothers of No. 44 and No. 86 to the following facts: If they will take the salary and expense account of our grand officers under the old conditions they will find that under the present constitution the difference

in expense and salary is about 25 per cent. The brothers should be charitable to others and not censure before it is deserved. If they expected our grand officers to double the membership in one year I have nothing more to say, but if they are content to give the grand officers time to demonstrate the wisdom of having officers who devote their entire time to the Brotherhood I ask them to suspend judgment. It is said, "By their fruits you shall know them." I expect to see the fruits of their efforts in the future. We have departed from our traditions, our organizers are in a new field sowing words of good fellowship, leaving a ray of hope in the heart of the downtrodden worker, with a promise of a brighter future, teaching them the true dignity of labor and of the divine law that all men are brothers. Having sown, so shall we reap for the general welfare of the Brotherhood.

Yours fraternally,

LEE STEPHENS,

Recording Secretary, Local No. 156.  
Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 11, 1904.

#### A COMPLETE TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

It is the principle of co-operation that is the essential factor of success in securing complete and satisfactory telephone development. Foremost among experiences that prove this fact stands the history of the telephone service in the state of Connecticut, which shows that a properly directed unified system secures, alike to the company and the subscriber, the best attainable results.

The Southern New England Telephone Company always recognized the fact that while no community desires two telephone systems, every community demands an adequate range and quality of service, at rates consistent with the means of its people. In Connecticut both existing and future conditions were early appreciated, and the public willingly met the broad policy of the company. The needs of every section were carefully investigated and thoroughly discussed until satisfactory conclusions were reached. In one place was desired a small local system to furnish a neighborhood convenience and provide for emergencies; in another was desired a style of service to meet any demand. Different styles of service were inaugurated, ranging from the private

branch exchange of the factory to the sub-licensee of the rural village. Rate schedules were made to fit, and today the development of the larger exchanges, together with telephone lines extending to the most remote corners of the state, attest the general result. There are operated in Connecticut over fifty exchanges, or an average of an exchange for every three towns. In this territory are more than 30,000 telephone stations, and the present rate on increase—about 6,000 per annum—witnesses to the wisdom of the company in so extending its lines.

And the public has not been found wanting. The Southern New England Telephone Company was the first to substitute metallic for grounded circuits, and its subscribers cheerfully responded to the necessity of sharing the heavy expense incurred for the sake of the improved service resulting. Every appliance or form of equipment that would benefit the service the company has sought and adopted, yet despite the expenditure for such improvements the rates have steadily decreased, so that for some styles of service they are at present the lowest in the country.

The interested observer, therefore, on his visit to Connecticut cities and towns will not see two telephones on the same wall, nor will "the oldest living inhabitant" be able to tell the story of how two companies fought and bled till one of them died. And the explanation is found in the mutually satisfactory relations that exist between the telephone company and its subscribers. In Connecticut the telephone company and the public "got together," and the policy of the company indicates that they will stay together.

AN ELDERLY German and a five-year-old-boy went into a cigar store in New York to use a telephone yesterday, and the boy, catching a glimpse of an electric fan in the place, shouted: "Granpa, how it comes dot breeze in der wheel?"

"Dot's telegraphed by electricity from Coney's Island," explained the elderly man. "Vhen dere ain't no sea breeze blowing dot electric fan stops so quick as lightning. Ve are getting more inventedness every day."

Do you read THE WORKER? Why not?

### GROWTH OF CHILD LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

There are 1,750,178 children regularly employed.

These figures show an increase of over 33 1-3 per cent in ten years.

Alabama finds work for 27.2 per cent of her juvenile population.

Masachusetts allows all but 0.5 per cent to rest idle.

Of the children employed 26.1 per cent are boys and 10.2 per cent are girls.

A breadwinner is to be found in every fifth child between the ages of ten and fifteen years in the United States.

Of these juvenile wage earners, every third child is a girl.

Child labor is increasing in spite of opposition of trade and labor unions and societies organized to combat the evil.

The marked increase in the employment of children is made clear by data just published by the census office.

In 1900 the number of children between ten and fifteen years old employed in gainful occupation was 1,750,178, or 18.2 per cent of all children in the United States. Practically every fifth child between those ages was a wage earner. Statistics for 1880 show that the number of children between ten and fifteen years of age then employed was 1,118,356, or 16.8 per cent of the entire child population of the country.

Alabama has the highest percentage of child labor. In that state 27.2 per cent of the children less than twelve years old are earning a livelihood. Massachusetts, with 5 per cent, has the lowest percentage of children under twelve engaged in gainful occupations.

In all southern states the percentage of children employed is high. It is also high in western states, and is remarkably low in the east, where most of the manufacturing is done. The percentage of children only ten years old employed is small, only 8.1.

The percentage of children between ten and fifteen years old gainfully employed is as follows: Eleven years old, 9.1 per cent; twelve years old, 12.7 per cent; thirteen years old, 15.3 per cent; fourteen years old, 23.2 per cent; fifteen years old, 31.6 per cent.

Boys predominate among the employed children. Of all the boys in the United States 26.1 per cent are employed. The proportion of girls between ten and fifteen years old employed is 10.2. In 1880 the percentage of boys employed was only 24.4 per cent, while the percentage of girls employed was 9 per cent.

Of the male children at work 54 per cent are native white, of native parents; 15.9 per cent, native white, of foreign parents; 4.6 per cent, foreign white, and 25.2 per cent negroes. Of the female children at work 31.8 per cent are native whites, born of native parents; 19.01 per cent native whites, of foreign parentage; 8.2 per cent foreign whites, and 40.6 per cent negroes.

More than two-thirds of the boys gainfully employed and two-fifths of the girls are in agricultural pursuits. Of the boys at work 13.5 per cent are in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits; 10.8 per cent in transportation, domestic and personal service, and 7.9 per cent in trade. Of the girls at work 29.2 per cent are in domestic and personal service, 23.3 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, and 4.6 per cent in trade and transportation.—*Washington Times*.

### THE PIONEER EDISON LAMP.

In view of the recently celebrated twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the commercial electric incandescent lamp, it may be interesting to recall that it was in the early spring of 1877 that the defects of electric lighting first enlisted Edison's abilities. In the succeeding ten months much work was accomplished, and the incandescent light assumed a practical aspect which commended itself to the attention of business men. The outcome of this movement was the incorporation in October, 1878, of the Edison Electric Light Company, with a capital of \$300,000.

On October 16, 1879, Edison decided that he had reached conditions where he thought a carbon filament might be made into a lamp. A cotton thread was the first substance utilized, and a groove in the shape of a hairpin was cut in a nickel plate, the groove being just wide enough to hold the thread. This was placed in a small nickel mold and filled with charcoal.

Five hours were spent in carbonizing and cooking the mold, after which, upon taking the filament out of the groove, it was found to be of such extreme fragility that it promptly fell to pieces, even in such practiced hands as those of Edison's able co-operator, Mr. Charles Bachelor. Repeated experiments were attended by the same disastrous results until a late hour in the night of the 18th, when a filament was rescued intact from its miniature crenelatory, only to be again fractured in the act of securing it to the conducting wire.

There had been no sleep for the workers since the commencement of the experiment, on October 16, yet so potent was the spell of inspirational genius that Mr. Bachelor at once yielded to Mr. Edison's frantic suggestion that they should make a lamp before they slept, or die in the attempt. On the 19th several filaments were obtained, all of which broke in clamping; but finally, on the morning of the 20th, after many alterations in the clamping devices, a perfect specimen was secured.

In carrying this fragile substance, the focus of so many hopes, from the laboratory to the glass blower building, a malicious sephyr whirled it from its fastening and reduced it to impalpable powder. Utterly unmanned by this misfortune and unhinged by insomnia and fasting, Mr. Bachelor rushed into the presence of his partner and delivered himself of the following despairing sentiment:

"Edison, it's gone, broken by the wind; I'm sick, I'm disgusted."

But on the morning of the 21st events assumed a more fortunate guise. A lamp was finally completed, lighted and eagerly watched by the thirty or more experimenters attracted by the unusual interest of the proceedings. Partially relieved by the success of the trial, Edison, Bachelor and some others took a few hours' sleep, at the end of which time they were greatly elated to find that the lamp was still burning, without any apparent waste of carbon. This delicate thread of light was anxiously watched for several days, after which Mr. Edison decided to raise the candle power very high in order to see how long the carbon would resist the strain. A greater power was attained than the inventor's most audacious dreams had ventured to picture,

and sustained through an anxious period of two days; then the soft glow faded and the tiny filament melted "like the baseless fabric of a vision." This was the pioneer flame of the Edison incandescent light.—*Cassier's Magazine*.

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#### NOTICE.

H. Coss left here owing a board bill and a large sum of money borrowed from members of No. 57. His card is held in this local. Last heard from in Blackfoot, Idaho.

By order of Local No. 57, I. B. E. W.  
B. B. FLACK.

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#### SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Complying with your request for letters from locals, will submit the following from Local No. 57:

The question came up in No. 57 as to which form of WORKER was the best, and it was almost unanimously decided that the old form would come the nearest to our needs.

Visiting members, as a rule, commend us on our efforts to conduct our business along business lines, and we feel that we are making very good progress, with hope for the future.

Conditions of work here are hard to report, as so many different statements are given out as to the supply of and demand for linemen.

Brother A. G. White jumped from a falling pole and broke both ankles, which, with other injuries, will keep him in the hospital some time.

Brother J. Morganthaler is again in the hospital with rheumatism, but was doing well at last report.

Brother L. A. Ballard of Local No. 151 was severely burned on July 26 by getting grounded on 2,000. Local No. 151, please note. He is still in the hospital, but doing nicely.

Old war horse Brother Tedford fell off a barn some time ago and broke a leg. He is nearly recovered now and still fighting for the good cause, game leg or not, and can stand as firm on a question for the good of the union as ever.

Fraternally yours,

B. B. FLACK, P. S.  
Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 9, 1904.



## SIXTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

(Annual Report.)

I herewith submit my annual report for the year ending August 31, 1904.

As I failed to start in on my official duties until January 1, 1904, I can only report from that date to the close of the official year.

On January 1 there were thirty-one locals in the sixth district. Since that date there have been six locals organized, making a total of thirty-seven locals at present. Through the month of January I visited Locals No. 406, No. 364 and No. 155 and organized Local No. 455 at Shawnee, Okla., and Local No. 456, at Oklahoma City, and Local No. 460, at Chickasha, I. T.

Through the month of February I was sick the greater part of the time, only visiting Local No. 156 and attended several meetings of Locals No. 69 and No. 188.

The month of March I visited Locals No. 301, No. 215, No. 126, No. 251, No. 346 and No. 320. Found them all in good, prosperous condition, with the exception of No. 215, which was just recovering from a strike. I put in five days with them and was successful in getting the men together and continuing to do business.

In the month of April I was called to Shawnee, Okla., on trouble between Local No. 455 and the telephone company of that city. There were just about half the men working for the company that carried cards at the time the trouble occurred, and the strike was lost.

I went from there to Fort Smith, Ark., as I had been notified that all men working for the Home Telephone Company of that city were out. The trouble was unconstitutional all the way through, but I succeeded in getting everything settled and all men reinstated.

After settling the trouble of Local No. 346 at Fort Smith I returned home and organized the district council of the sixth district.

During the month of May I visited Locals No. 72, No. 158, No. 115, No. 60, No. 66, No. 124, No. 221 and No. 308. Found them all in good condition, with the exception of Locals No. 158 and No. 124. The

work in Temple, Tex., had gotten to where there were but few men employed in the town, and Local No. 158 was in very weak condition, and Local No. 124 had been undergoing a twelve months' fight against the Builders' Exchange of the city of Galveston, Tex. I put in three days with them, and, I think, accomplished some good.

In the month of June I visited the following locals: Nos. 386, No. 281, No. 130, No. 4, No. 194, No. 314 and No. 388, and organized Local No. 315 at Baton Rouge, La. All of the above locals were in good condition but Locals No. 386, No. 388 and No. 314. These three locals were suffering because there were not enough men employed in the towns to support the locals as they should be.

In the month of July I was in St. Louis, attending the executive board meeting from the 27th of June until the 7th of July.

After leaving St. Louis I went to Little Rock, Ark., and organized Local No. 295 of that city. I also attended meetings of Locals No. 126, No. 215, No. 251, No. 384, No. 338, No. 272 and No. 348.

In the month of August I visited Locals No. 156, No. 460 and No. 13. I also put in some time at El Reno, Okla.; Amarila, Tex., and Roswell, N. M., trying to organize new locals there, but was unsuccessful. At the close of August I had covered my entire district. Since the 1st of January work in my district has been scarce and the country flooded with idle men, and practically the same conditions exist at present. There have been three strikes in my district since I started in, but after investigation I found that none of them was constitutional.

My expenses for the eight months I have been on the road, including railroad fare, hotel bills and incidentals, amounted to \$667.90.

In the grand treasurer's report for December, 1903, I was charged with \$100 general expenses. I would like to say that my expenses for that month were nothing. The \$100 was advanced to me by the general office so that I would have money to start on the 1st of January.

J. P. CONNOR,

Grand Vice President, Sixth District.

## FROM "BALDY."

We are just now on the verge of unavoidable trouble. Just because we are doing well some wage earners are jealous and inclined to work to the interest of their worst enemy, the moneyed hog. Our cause is just, and the only ones that oppose us are uncharitable and selfish. Some are so infernally mean that their own flesh and blood are sacrificed to their nefarious purposes. Brothers! If one-half of the people using the word would but measure the true meaning, what a different phase would be the result! If a brother is unfortunate none but a mother would use as strenuous efforts to assist him as a true brother. That same brother might at some future time overstep the bounds of propriety, and then would come his time to enjoy some of the reward for a little self-denial. The pleasure of having done a good act is tenfold greater than that of having accomplished an object by injustice or injuring a brother. My advice to all, if you have never tried it, is to make one trial. Pick out some unfortunate and let him enjoy just a small portion of what you have plenty and note the pleasure of the recipient.

If a traveling brother arrives in your town, I care not if he arrives with money, a cordial greeting will do him good; or if he arrives hungry and travel-stained, a few cents judiciously spent will cheer him, and if he is lukewarm in his unionism it will fan the spark and make him stronger.

Remember, you are organized to better your condition. Having gained some toward the point, don't think a good act is going to throw you back, for it is not, but will push you farther and every time makes you feel like repeating the dose.

St. Louis is rather slow just at present, but as yet none have suffered. A goodly number have floated out, but we have lots of good stock here yet.

The discussions are great. Any one suggesting changes will bring up a discussion, and every time some new ideas are brought out, so every one is benefited. I am at a loss to know how employers can refrain from recognizing our men.

Good feeling seems to exist now, more than before. If any contractor or electrical engineer has anything in the electrical line

that we can't furnish men for and have it well done Local Union No. 1 will pay the bill.

Always the same old cry, "Union forever!" and praying the All-powerful Master to guide us to success, I am

Yours fraternally, BALDY.

## NOTICE.

To all Secretaries:—Our office and hall are located at the southeast corner of Seventeenth and Wash streets, not Washington street. Kindly be governed accordingly, as our mail is delayed by addressing it Washington street.

HARRY MEYERS,  
Business Agent.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 24, 1904.

## LOCAL UNION No. 209.

Local No. 209 is doing fine and work is fair. The light boys have an agreement with the city for \$2.75, nine hours, a raise of 25 cents per day.

We have taken in several new members lately.

With best wishes, I remain

J. H. PARLETT,  
Press Secretary.

Logansport, Ind., Sept. 22, 1904.

## UNCLE SAM'S WEALTH.

With 7 per cent of the world's land area and 5 per cent of its population, the United States has 25 per cent of the world's wealth. The value of the United States property, real and personal, in 1900, was \$94,000,000,000, as compared with \$59,000,000,000 for Great Britain and Ireland, \$48,000,000,000 for France, \$45,000,000,000 for Germany, \$32,000,000,000 for Russia, \$22,000,000,000 for Austria-Hungary, \$15,000,000,000 for Italy and \$12,000,000,000 for Spain. Moreover, the United States' lead of all the other nations in wealth is increasing faster than is her preponderance over them all (except Russia and China) in population.—*Leslie's Weekly*.

WHAT is said to be the largest electromagnet in the world has been installed in the Bridgeport, Conn., hospital. It will be used for extracting pieces of iron and steel from the eyes of machinists and other metal workers who may be injured.

**WHAT MAJORITY RULE WILL DO.**

It will kill monopoly.  
 It will reduce taxation.  
 It will purify the ballot.  
 It will broaden manhood.  
 It will prevent revolution.  
 It will accelerate progress.  
 It will establish home rule.  
 It will simplify government.  
 It will cause people to think.  
 It will sever partisan bondage.  
 It will make good citizenship effective.  
 It will eliminate plutocratic dictation.  
 It will prevent lobbyism and bribery of lawmakers.  
 It will give the people their rights and honest men to serve the people.  
 It will give us a government of, for, and by the people, with equal and exact justice to all.

Every citizen of the United States is vitally interested in the maintenance of the rights of the many, now subordinated to the privileges of the few, and the only way to accomplish this is to place principles above parties and measures above men. Those who are willing to help inaugurate a true self-government, giving equal liberty and exact justice to all the people, will please send their names and addresses to the secretary of the Majority Rule League, of Texas; Dr. G. B. Harris, Bruceville.

**SNAP SHOTS.**

It is the application of a principle and not the principle itself that brings results.

\* \* \*

A trade-union without financial resources is like an engine without steam, the machinery is there, but the power to put it in motion is lacking.

\* \* \*

The trade-unionist who pays \$0.25 in dues and then goes out and spend \$2.50 for some article made in a sweat shop, or by non-union labor, resembles a man trying to fill a barrel by pouring in water from a pint measure in one hand while he dips it out with a gallon pail in the other.

\* \* \*

In the face of the large corporations of today the individual workman is like grains of sand on the seashore, tossed and whirled

about by every change of wind or wave, but cemented together by the bonds of organization he becomes part of the breakwater that can successfully resist the most furious attacks of the storm.

**DEFAULTING SECRETARY.**

Our former financial secretary, H. C. La Follette, after a full and legal course in Local No. 153, has been expelled by us from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The reason of such is that he has defaulted and appropriated the local's funds to a goodly sum for purposes unknown. If this man should appeal to any local union for admission, please do not be hasty in your admission of him, as he has to square with this local before he can be true to any other.

J. A. INGALLS, President.

1112 South Gallatin Street.

**REFERENDUM VOTE.**

It having been pointed out in a communication recently received by No. 213 that the present receipts of the grand treasurer are inadequate to provide for the payment of expenses of the delegates to the next international convention, it was resolved by Local No. 213 that H. W. Sherman be asked to publish in *THE WORKER* this letter, asking for a referendum vote of all locals to be taken with regard to amending the constitution so as to cut out the salary and unnecessary expenses of organizers in the field, as this outlay seems to be out of proportion to the benefits derived, and that the office of vice president be restored to the basis in vogue prior to the last international convention. No. 213 does not believe it advisable or necessary to hold a special international convention at St. Louis, a referendum vote being sufficient to cover the matter.

Trusting this letter may have due prominence in the next issue of *THE WORKER*, and that the various locals will carefully and earnestly consider the matter, I remain

Yours sincerely and fraternally,

A. H. SELLAR,

Financial Secretary No. 213.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 15, 1904.

## LOCAL UNION No. 265. ✓

The subject uppermost in the minds of the members of the Brotherhood at the present time is probably the special international convention agitated by members of Locals No. 44 and No. 86. The circular letter which they sent out would lead the average member to think that the Brotherhood was about to collapse, and unless something was done immediately the work which has been done in the past to perfect our organization would count for naught.

I am sorry to say that the expectations of the framers of our present constitution have not been realized, and therefore the expenses of the Brotherhood look larger than they would if our membership was 45,000 or 50,000 instead of the present number. Conditions of work throughout the entire country are not as they were for the two years preceding the Salt Lake City convention. Instead of nearly all employers looking for men, our members find nearly all work in new construction at a

standstill. Under such conditions it would be hardly reasonable to expect our organizers to make much of a showing in the way of new members.

Then, again, the employers' associations are becoming more numerous every month and more obstacles are placed in the way of organizing than before. Yet those brothers who issued the circular would take our organizers off the road almost entirely, place our grand president in a position where our past grand presidents have been, that of trying to make a living in the employ of some one and be ever ready to go anywhere when called upon by the Brotherhood.

Experience has taught us that a grand officer so situated cannot do justice to any one of the positions he tries to fill.

Let us consider what plans of relief would present themselves to the delegates of the special convention. Our principal expenses are salaries of grand officers and their expenses, death benefits and the publication of THE WORKER. These combined make nearly \$4,000 per month, or \$48,000 per year.

Now, where can we cut it down? Surely the members who favored a higher death benefit at our last convention and those who have agitated it since would not stand for any reduction there. Nor can we in reason make any reduction in the publication of THE WORKER, so we are left with the salaries and expenses of our grand officers to figure on. The present expenses and salaries aggregate about \$1,700 per month. Suppose we should reduce that one-third, we would save about \$6,500 in the next year, and if we reduced it one-half we would save about \$10,000. Taking the statement in the circular from No. 44 and No. 86 that the expenses of the Louisville convention will reach \$58,000, with a full representation, we could scarcely figure the expenses of the special convention at less than \$15,000 with one delegate representing three or four locals. That \$15,000 would have to come out of the pockets of the members eventually, and does any member of this Brotherhood want to spend \$15,000 in an effort to save \$6,000 or \$10,000, to say nothing of advertising our or-

## A STRIKING DIFFERENCE

SWEET, ORR & CO'S UNION MADE SUIT. SAMPLE OF A NON-UNION MADE SUIT.



The Best is the Cheapest — Buy the Sweet, Orr & Co. Make.  
ESTABLISHED 1871.

## ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Ask Your Dealers for

Sweet, Orr & Co.'s UNION MADE OVERALLS

Look for the name on the buttons

Sold by all first-class dealers

ganization to the Parry organizations as being nearly bankrupt and needing only a push to place in the grave of disruption?

Fraternally,

MARK T. CASTER,

President L. U. No. 265.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 23, 1904.

JUDGE H. POLK MUNROE, of Buffalo, recently told this story of a witness getting even with a browbeating lawyer. The witness was a farmer, who was in court, complaining that a certain fellow had stolen some of his ducks.

"Do you know that these are your ducks?" asked the lawyer.

"Oh, yes, I should know them anywhere," and then the farmer went into detail, describing the ducks and telling just why he would know them.

"But the ducks are no different from any other ducks," said the lawyer. "I have a good many in my-yard at home just like them."

"That's not unlikely," said the farmer. "These are not the only ducks I have had stolen in the past few weeks."

Do you read THE WORKER? Why not?

No. 8003.

### THIS BEAUTIFUL BANNER

30x45 - - \$60.00, Net

36x54 - - 75.00, "

40x60 - - 90.00, "

MADE in any color of the very best heavy imported banner silk. Trimmed with long, heavy gilt banner fringe, and wide gold braid all around, with pairs of large banner tassels. Banner is lined with heavy satin and lettered in gold leaf, with the Brotherhood emblem in oil colors. The pole is of solid black walnut (or ash), with double screw joint. Eagle is of solid brass, 7½ inches spread. Cross-bar of solid black walnut (or ash), with solid brass spear points, complete with belt and cover.

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A Parade Badge, A Memorial Badge, and a Meeting Room Badge Combined.

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(No. 10060.)

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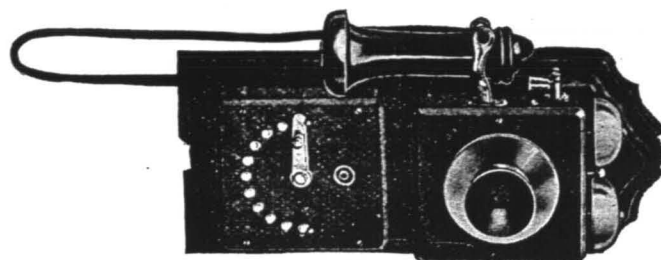
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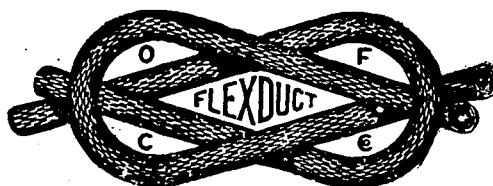
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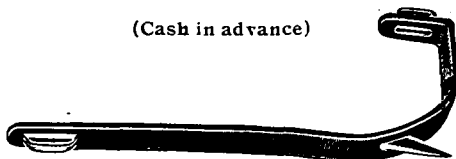
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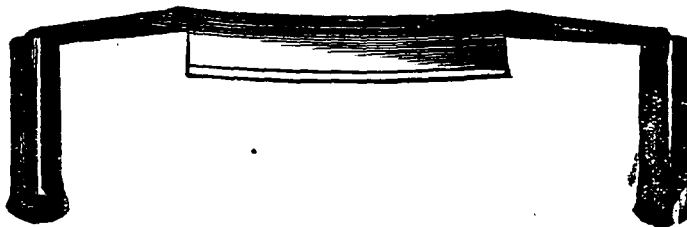
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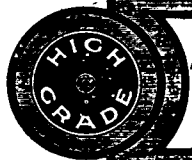
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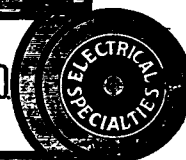
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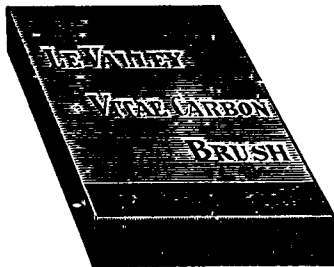


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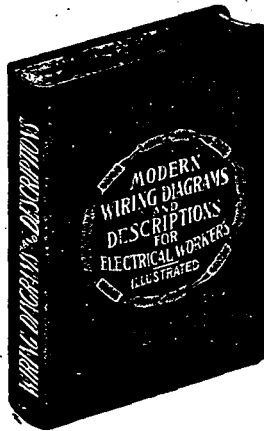
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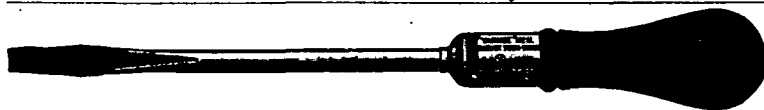
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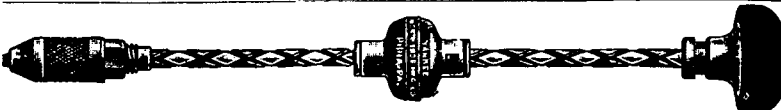
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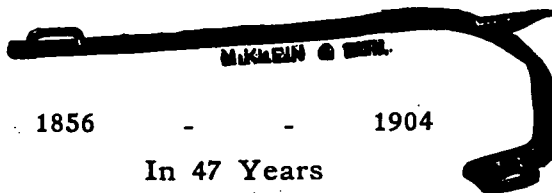
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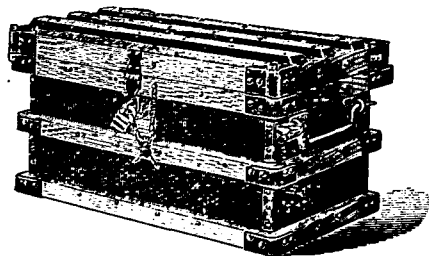
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How dear to me now as I sit in reflection,  
 And the years that have gone now pass  
 in review,  
 How I marched, yelled, and voted at every  
 election,  
 When the pail that I carried was full up  
 and new.  
 Now the factory is closed and I sit sad and  
 lonely,  
 And wish for the days that memories re-  
 call,  
 But the past it is gone, there is left to me  
 only  
 The battered old bucket that hangs on  
 the wall.



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## DIRECTORY OF UNIONS.

### TAKE NOTICE.

This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

a Mixed.	b Linemen.	c Inside Men.
d Trimmers.	e Cranemen.	f Cable Splicers.
g Switch-board Men.		h Shopmen.

c No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Tuesday night at 8 o'clock at Lightstone's Hall, 1028 Franklin avenue. President, H. J. Parks, 1028 Franklin avenue; recording secretary, H. J. Morrison, 5944 Theodocia avenue; financial secretary, W. S. Peebles, 1028 Franklin avenue.

b No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Saturday at Linemen's Hall, S. E. corner Seventeenth and Wash streets. President, Jas. Noonan, 528 S. Ewing avenue; recording secretary, Jas. Norton, 1549 Papin street; financial secretary, Jno. Kline, S. E. corner Seventeenth and Wash streets.

c No. 3, New York.—Meets Tuesday and Thursday nights at Brevort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street. President, J. F. Bergen, 106 Concord street, Brooklyn; recording secretary, P. McNally, 2173 Third avenue; financial secretary, W. A. Hogan, 145 East Fifty-third street, New York City.

b No. 4, New Orleans, La.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Carriemen's Hall, 1019 Canal street. President, R. L. Reilly, 2908 Annunciation street; recording secretary, John Criss, 2526 Melpomene street; financial secretary, H. McLin, 2323 First street.

c No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 302 Grant street. President, James E. Bown, 392 Coltart square; recording secretary, S. R. Scheirer, 302 Grant street; financial secretary, J. W. Considine, 302 Grant st.

c No. 6, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets every Wednesday night in Myrtle Hall, Alcazar building, 120 O'Farrell street. President, W. L. Cox, 2736 1/2 Howard street; recording secretary, W. H. McConnell, 35 Eddy street; financial secretary, A. H. Barnes, 3436 Sixteenth street.

a No. 7, Springfield, Mass.—Meets every Monday at Room 219, Court Square Theater building. President, W. F. Kavanaugh, 221 Sumner street; recording secretary, George D. Beecher, 81 Tyler street; financial secretary, J. J. Collins, 110 Congress street.

c No. 8, Toledo, Ohio.—Meets Monday of each week at Friendship Hall, cor. Jefferson and Summit. President, J. W. Strub, 1220 Baker street; recording secretary, S. S. Hepburn, 3139 Summit avenue; financial secretary, M. C. Luttenberger, 423 Floyd avenue.

b No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Saturday night, 8 p.m., at Sam Jack's Hall, No. 7, 83 East Madison street. President, H. Cullen, 80 Aberdeen street; recording secretary, J. L. Collins, 5907

La Salle street; financial secretary, C. M. Paulson, 33 North Lincoln street.

a No. 10, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets every Monday at Morrison's Hall, Circle street. President, Alex. Cory, 902 Virginia avenue; recording secretary, N. Garbutt, 409 E. New York street; financial secretary, S. B. French, 136 W. New York street.

a No. 11, Waterbury, Conn.—Meets every Friday at Carpenters' Hall, Schlitz bldg., Main street. President, P. J. Horgan, New street; recording secretary, M. J. Quinlan, 31 Welton street; financial secretary, C. H. Little, 347 West Main street.

a No. 12, Pueblo, Colo.—Meets every Friday evening at Trades' Assembly Hall, Sixth and Main streets. President, Taylor Chun, P. O. Box 70; recording secretary, A. E. Hoes, P. O. Box 70; financial secretary, Joseph E. Marriion, P. O. Box 70.

a No. 13, El Paso, Tex.—Meets first four Mondays of each month at Masonic Temple, San Antonio street. President, H. W. Hayes, P. O. Box 620; financial secretary, E. Porch, P. O. Box 620; recording secretary, S. A. Milliron, Box 620;

b No. 14, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Thursday night at Electrical Workers' Hall, 302 Grant street. President, A. Nicoll, 302 Grant street; recording secretary, C. O. Skinner, 302 Grant street; financial secretary, S. D. Young, 302 Grant street.

a No. 15, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at 331 Palisade avenue, near Elevated R. R. President, Fred Best, 1310 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J.; recording secretary, A. J. Webber, 151 Monticello avenue, Jersey City; financial secretary, A. H. Wilson, 1218 Park avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

a No. 16, Evansville, Ind.—Meets every Friday night at Private Hall or rooms, 313 1/2 Upper Third street. President, E. E. Hoskinson, 925 East Indiana street; recording secretary, S. H. Lockett, 213 Oak street; financial secretary, Dick Fisher, 204 Clark street.

b No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—Meets every Monday evening at Johnson's Hall, 34 Monroe avenue. President, E. G. Smith, 32 Farmer street; recording secretary, George Burns, 349 Magnolia avenue; financial secretary, F. H. Ellsworth, 193 Charlotte avenue.

c No. 18, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Monday evening at Electrical Workers' Hall, 1333 Grand avenue. President, Chas. McCallum, care Union Depot Signal Tower; recording secretary, Chas. M. Caldwell, 520 E. 11th street; financial secretary, Neil Callahan, 1333 Grand avenue, care E. W. Hall.

a No. 19, Atchison, Kans.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 7:30 p. m., at Labor Union Hall, Seventh and Commercial streets. President, W. H. Coleman, 723 R street; recording secretary, Harry Baldwin, care M. & K. Telephone Company; financial secretary, E. J. Morris, care Street Railway Company.

b No. 20, New York City.—Meets every Tuesday night at Military Hall, 193 Bowery. President, T. J. Convery, 193 Bowery; recording secretary, W. D. Hubbard, 193 Bowery; financial secretary, P. McLaughlin, 149 N. Portland avenue, Brooklyn.

b No. 21, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, corner Darien and

Vine streets. President, Thomas Powers, 906 Markoe street; recording secretary, H. C. McClenahan, 509 Race street; financial secretary, Jos. Colhart, 1644 Kidge avenue.

c No. 22, OMAHA, NEBR.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Labor Temple, Fifteenth and Dodge streets. President, F. T. Manahan, 2608 Harney street; recording secretary, H. P. Kerr, 2245 Nineteenth street; financial secretary, James Corr, 4760 N. Twenty-fourth street.

a No. 23, ST. PAUL, MINN.—Meets first and third Mondays at Federation Hall, Third and Wabasha streets. President, Edward Rowan, 715 Lee avenue; recording secretary, C. W. Berryman, 650 Rice street; financial secretary, J. B. Hilton, P. O. Box 232, North St. Paul, Minn.

b No. 24, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple, 26-8 S. Washington avenue. President, G. T. Raymond, 1000 Thirteenth avenue, south; recording secretary, Chas. H. Coar, 2520 Twenty-sixth avenue, south; financial secretary, J. J. Reynolds, 216 Fourth avenue, south.

a No. 25, TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Meets every Tuesday at C. I. U. Hall, 626½ Wabash avenue. President, A. R. Markle, 1027 Seventh avenue; recording secretary, C. Shoaf, Citizens' Tel. Co.; financial secretary, Lee Dickerson, 509 S. Thirteenth st.

c No. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.—Meets every Thursday at Building Trades Hall, corner Sixth and G streets, N. W. President, Chris. Yeabower, 404 I street, N. W.; recording secretary, Geo. A. Neal, 245 N. Capitol street; financial secretary, Ed. Nothnagel, Room No. 2, Building Trades Hall.

b No. 27, BALTIMORE, MD.—Meets every Monday evening at Border State Bank building, Park avenue and Fayette street. President, A. J. Walker, 657 Fayette street, west; recording secretary, G. W. Spillman, 1219 Carroll street; financial secretary, J. Connelly, 1728 N. Bond street.

c No. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—Meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. at Trades Union Hall, 343 No. Calvert street. President, W. W. Welsh, 1520 E. Preston street; recording secretary, W. S. Durben, Park Heights avenue, Station E; financial secretary, Geo. J. Schmidt, 241 Milton avenue.

a No. 29, TRENTON, N. J.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Ribsom building, corner Broad and Front streets. President, P. S. Fleisher, 18-20 S. Stockton street; recording secretary, Wm. M. J. Wood, 60 W. End avenue, Trenton, N. J.; financial secretary, J. M. Cleary, 711 S. Clinton, ave.

b No. 30, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine street. President, Wm. Seidel, 2322 Harrison avenue; recording secretary, Fred. Seidel, 2322 Harrison avenue; financial secretary, C. A. Palmer, 4222 Cherry street.

a No. 31, DULUTH, MINN.—Meets first, third and fifth Thursday of each month, at Bricklayers' Hall, Axa building, 221 West Superior street. President, Wm. Murnian, 229 Fifty-fourth avenue, west; recording secretary, H. J. Gibbs, 1029 W. 1st street; financial secretary, C. W. Higgins, 418 8th avenue W.

a No. 32, LIMA, OHIO.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Donze Hall, 219½ South Main street. President, Harry Davidson, 321 McPherson avenue; recording secretary, Charles L. Stout, 854 E. North street; financial secretary, E. D. Wentworth, 727 Holly street.

a No. 33, NEW CASTLE, PA.—Meets every Wednesday night at G. A. R. Hall, corner of East and Washington streets, third floor. President, S. A. Wilkinson, Crawford avenue; recording secretary, F. D. Kingsley, 68 Pearson street; financial secretary, F. L. Truby, rear 124 Neshannock avenue.

b No. 34, PEORIA, ILL.—Meets first and third Mondays at Pettitt's Hall, 209 Liberty street. President, Geo. M. Akers, 1803 Lincoln avenue; recording secretary, Frank Mattlin, 400 North Adams street; financial secretary, L. T. Henry, 319 Main street.

a No. 35, MASSILLON, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, McAymond's block. President, F. F. Flickinger, 188 Richville avenue; recording secretary,

R. S. Hardgrove, 22 E. Charles street; financial secretary, A. Shorb, 382 West Tremont street.

b No. 36, SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Meets every Thursday night at Odd Fellows' Temple, Ninth and K streets. President, John Richards, 725 L street; recording secretary, A. McDonald, 2530 M street; financial secretary, J. Noonan, 1120 Twentieth st.

b No. 37, HARTFORD, CONN.—Meets every Friday at Union Hall, 235 Asylum street. President, Andy Anderson, No. 4 Hunterford street; recording secretary, James McDonald, 64 Grove street; financial secretary, Dan Murphy, 34 Russell street.

c No. 38, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Meets every Tuesday at Foresters' Hall, 223 Champlain street. President, S. W. Bell, 1207 Pearl street; recording secretary, E. B. Horne, 19 Wilson place; financial secretary, W. C. Harrington, 1418 Rhodes avenue.

a No. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Meets every Thursday at Arch Hall, 393 Ontario street. President, J. R. Thomas, 32 Hazard street; recording secretary, G. H. Gleason, 83 Prospect street; financial secretary, R. Gray, 83 Prospect street.

a No. 40, ST. JOSEPH, MO.—Meets Wednesday at A. O. U. W. Hall, Eighth and Locust streets. President, W. E. Smith, 617 Main street; recording secretary, Wm. Dorsel, 429 Francis street; financial secretary, Chas. B. Ellis, 1202 North Third street.

c No. 41, BUFFALO, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at Council Hall, Ellicott and Huron streets. President, Geo. C. King, 179 Waverly street; recording secretary, Eldred V. Souter, 243 Maryland street; financial secretary, Jos. S. Childs, 596 Williams street.

b No. 42, UTICA, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, 18 Hotel street. President, A. Durr, 8 Louise street; recording secretary, C. R. Stringer, 22 Cornelia street; financial secretary, W. J. Root, 272 Seymour avenue.

c No. 43, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Meets Fridays (every Friday in the month) at Bartenders' Hall, Empire building, West Genesee street. President, Charles Brand; recording secretary, James Andrews, 513 N. Salina street; financial secretary, John Kerwin, 105 Belmont street.

a No. 44, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets every other Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 86 State street. President, J. Desmond, 288 Glenwood avenue; recording secretary, P. H. Brennan, 42 Bartlett street; financial secretary, L. H. Kelly, 33 Lyndhurst street.

b No. 45, BUFFALO, N. Y.—Meets every Saturday at Schwartz' Labor Hall, Washington and Goodell streets. President, James Steves, 202 Mulberry street; recording secretary, C. W. Brown, 120 Demond place; financial secretary, Jas. M. Rimmer, 39 Pine street.

f No. 46, BALTIMORE, MD.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at corner Fayette street and Park avenue. President, W. W. Moat, 941 W. Lexington street; recording secretary, R. J. Stewart, 3357 Beech avenue; financial secretary, S. E. Herr, 1408 Whitelock street.

a No. 47, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at B. T. C. Hall, over 412 and 414 Douglas street. President, Arthur G. Carton, Vendome Hotel; recording secretary, N. J. Nelson, 1123 West Third street; financial secretary, Bert J. Boucher, Vendome Hotel.

a No. 48, RICHMOND, VA.—Meets every Tuesday night at McDonough's Hall, 700 W. Broad street. President, L. J. Johnson, 6 Seventh street; recording secretary, F. A. Fry, 608½ China street; financial secretary, J. D. Hamilton, 812 Brooks avenue.

d No. 49, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Sam T. Jack's Hall, 83 E. Madison street. President, Alex. McGregor, 1307 Tripp avenue; recording secretary, Conrad Cornell, 956 Lincoln avenue; financial secretary, J. C. Jansen, 584: Shields avenue.

a No. 50, BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Antlers' Hall, A and Spring streets. President, Henry Christian, 103 East Main street; recording secretary, A. G. Ward, Belleville, Ill.; financial secretary, Edw. Friedrich, 220 N. Illinois street.

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a No. 51, ESTACION, MONCLOVA, COAHUILA, MEX.—Meets fourth Sunday in every month at Council Hall, Monclova, Coah., Mex. President, J. F. Wellage, C. P. Dizio, Coah., Mex.; recording secretary, William Dukes, Jaral, Coah., Mex.; financial secretary, Frank Wallace, Box 11, Estacion, Monclova, Mex.

c No. 52, NEWARK, N. J.—Meets Monday nights at Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. President, E. Johnson, 308 S. Orange avenue, Vailsburg, N. J.; recording secretary, George G. Willams, 41 Wainright street; financial secretary, E. J. Beaty, 304 S. Ninth street.

a No. 53, HARRISBURG, PA.—Meets every Thursday at Holtsman's Cigar Store, 315 Market street. President, H. H. Danner, Lemoyne, Cumb. Co.; recording secretary, C. S. Ebersole, 133 South Fourteenth street; financial secretary, C. A. E. Andersen, 46 Summit street.

b No. 54, COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 at Lazarus building, corner Town and High streets. President, K. C. Taylor, 37 East Third avenue; recording secretary, D. C. Hagerty, 1100 Summit street; financial secretary, J. A. Pilger, 2493 Medary avenue.

a No. 55, DES MOINES, IOWA.—Meets every Thursday at Trades Assembly Hall, Seventh and Locust streets. President, Jas. Fitzgerald, 1924 Leyner street; recording secretary, F. A. Wallace, 1108 W. Twelfth street; financial secretary Charles Ladin, Thirty-ninth and Woodland streets.

a No. 56, ERIE, PA.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Metcalf's Hall, 724 State street. President, Nat. Barton, 1109 Myrtle street; recording secretary, Ed. Semmence, 711 W. Eighth street; financial secretary, H. Garvin, 1015 Plum street.

b No. 57, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Meets every Thursday evening at Electrical Workers' Hall, 11 West First street, south. President, Chas. Reed, Box 402; recording secretary, C. D. Bowman, Box 402; financial secretary, H. M. Murray, Box 402.

a No. 58, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Meets every Friday at Mayle Hall, 723 Third street. President, C. J. Queckenbush, 619 Fourth street; recording secretary, D. M. Ashmore, 708 Division street; financial secretary, C. P. Mingay, 929 Fairfield ave.

c No. 59, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets every Wednesday night at Zebrounze's Hall, S. E. cor. Seventeenth and Washington streets. President, Henry Kundert, 3440 California avenue; recording secretary, Oscar Otto, 1011 Ann avenue; financial secretary, E. N. Hardy, 1812 Ohio avenue.

a No. 60, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades Council Hall, Alamo street. President, J. P. Broderick, 722 South Prince street; recording secretary, W. B. Freeman, 119 Van Buren street; financial secretary, John Thompson, 319 Lubbock street.

b No. 61, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Meets every Thursday at 23-110 West Second street. President, B. M. Boydston, 500 E. Ninth street; recording secretary, H. Warner, 135 South Main street; financial secretary, C. P. Lofthouse, 746 St. Julian st.

a No. 62, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Finn's Hall, northwest corner of Public Square. President, C. A. Onstott, 613 Covington street; recording secretary, M. A. McCabe, 245 East Rayen avenue; financial secretary, W. H. Neuman, 918 North avenue.

a No. 63, WARREN, PA.—Meets first and third Fridays at K. of H. Hall, Second street. President, C. W. Simpson, Warren, Pa.; recording secretary, Otto Bartsels, East Water street; financial secretary, N. H. Spencer, Box 1094.

c No. 64, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday night at Finn Hall, Public Square. President, Wm. Cavanaugh, corner Edward and Mt. Pleasant street; recording secretary, C. F. Richards, 736 Lydia street; financial secretary, W. H. Griffith, 736 Crossman avenue.

a No. 65, BUTTE, MONT.—Meets first and third Fridays at I. O. G. T. Hall, West Broadway. President, L. E. Woodworth, P. O. Box 846; recording and financial secretary, Wm. Enders, P. O. Box 846.

a No. 66, HOUSTON, TEX.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Labor Hall, corner Preston and

Caroline streets. President, C. R. George, City Electrician's Office; recording secretary, A. A. Taylor, 1917 Milam; financial secretary, W. J. Peters, 2317 Chartres.

a No. 67, QUINCY, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trade and Labor Hall, 619 Main street. President, L. S. Hull, 1315 Vermont street; recording secretary, F. G. Ernest, 828 Madison street; financial secretary, J. W. Redmond, 543 South Fourth street.

c No. 68, DENVER, COLO.—Meets every Monday at 324 Charles building. President, Geo. E. Winters, Box 614; recording secretary, Geo. G. Macy, Box 614; financial secretary, C. F. Oliver, Box 614.

b No. 69, DALLAS, TEX.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Temple, 401 Main street. President, Ed. Bennett, 138 Magnolia street; recording secretary, R. S. Carmack, 120 Crocket street; financial secretary, W. S. Anderson, 127 Juliette street.

a No. 70, CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO.—Meets first and second Wednesday following the 10th of month at (first) 126 E. Bennett avenue; (second) 210 Victor avenue, Victor. President, F. C. Burford, Box 684; recording secretary, C. R. Douglas, Box 684; financial secretary, E. P. Steen, Box 684.

b No. 71, LANCASTER, PA.—Meets second and last Sunday in Central Labor Hall, S. Queen and Mifflin streets. President, James Brann, 315 W. James street; recording secretary, Simeon Suter, 321 East Frederick street; financial secretary, Wm. O'Connors, 446 South Christian street.

a No. 72, WACO, TEX.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights at Labor Hall, Sixth and Franklin streets. President, J. W. Thagard, 1215 Baylor street; recording secretary, C. E. Smith, 414 Washington street; financial secretary, C. F. Marrs, 1215 Baylor street.

a No. 73, SPOKANE, WASH.—Meets every Monday at Central Labor Hall, First and Post streets. President, W. D. Nickson, 2603 Mallon avenue; recording secretary, J. B. Holland, 1610 Ide avenue; financial secretary, D. W. Eberlin, 2514 E. Sixth avenue.

a No. 74, WINONA, MINN.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 67 East Third street. President, George Morrison, 510 Olmstead street; recording secretary, John P. Fromm, 467 East Fourth street; financial secretary, H. B. Kline, 510 Olmstead street.

b No. 75, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Trades and Labor Council Hall. President, C. Lawrence; recording secretary, Harry Carlin, 8 Lagrave street; financial secretary, Fred H. Wilcox, 217 Livingston street.

a No. 76, TACOMA, WASH.—Meets first and third Saturdays in Union Hall, 721 Commerce street. President, A. M. Craig, South Fifty-eighth and O streets; recording secretary, J. E. Wills, 4121 Thomson avenue; financial secretary, C. A. Young, 4110 Yakima avenue.

b No. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.—Meets every Thursday at Musicians' Hall, 1420 Second avenue. Recording secretary, A. Gordon, 2724 Madison street; financial secretary, Geo. W. Walters, Riverton, Wash.

c No. 78, ATLANTA, GA.—Meets Tuesday nights at Federation Hall, Forsythe and Marietta streets. President, M. L. Goodhart, Marietta street; recording secretary, E. Boone, Oakland County, Ga.; financial secretary, H. Ashbaugh, 81 South Pryor street.

b No. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Meets first and third Mondays at Myers' Hall, corner of East Genesee and Montgomery streets. President, T. Cronning, 405 N. Clinton street; recording secretary, F. C. Green, 132 Mary alley; financial secretary, Wm. Riley, 141 Chester street.

a No. 80, NORFOLK, VA.—Meets every Tuesday at I. B. E. W. Hall, 268 Main street. President, H. A. Brock, P. O. Box 232; recording secretary, J. H. T. Smith, P. O. Box 232; financial secretary, E. E. Mathews, P. O. Box 232.

a No. 81, SCRANTON, PA.—Meets first and third Monday at Street Car Men's Hall, 222 Lackawanna avenue. President, T. B. Sturdevant, 815 Cedar avenue; recording secretary, N. K. Shenck, 611 Deacon street; financial secretary, D. Lavery, 101 Spruce street.

a No. 82, HENDERSON, KY.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month in Powers' Hall, First street. President, Sam Day, Third street; financial secretary, A. J. Quinn, 318 N. Elm; recording secretary, A. F. Braum, 327 Second street.

a No. 83, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Meets every Friday at Lipp's Hall, corner Third and Prairie streets. President, J. R. Barry, 1326 Fon Du Lac avenue; recording secretary, O. A. Blackwood, 829 Franklin street; financial secretary, Nick Daleiden, 846 Thirty-third street.

a No. 84, ATLANTA, GA.—Meets every Wednesday in Atlanta Federated Trades Hall, 14½ North Forsyth street. President, John Pendley, East Atlanta P. O.; recording secretary, B. R. Megee, 161 W. Hunter street; financial secretary, George W. Olwell, 55 Crew street.

a No. 85, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—President, F. H. Frost, 1575 Union street; financial secretary, Chas. Schlansker, 1460 State street.

c No. 86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets every Monday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 80 State street. President, Gus Webber, 54 Carlton street; recording secretary, H. E. Erhardt, 15 Lamberton Park; financial secretary, W. A. Johnston, Hudson avenue.

b No. 87, NEWARK, N. J.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. President, W. McDonald, 332 Bank street; recording secretary, J. Leger, 150 First street; financial secretary, F. R. Greenwood, 50 Clinton street.

a No. 88, SAVANNAH, GA.—Meets second and fourth Monday evenings at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner President and Whitaker streets. President, J. R. Dargon, Box 316; recording secretary, R. F. Stafford, Box 316; financial secretary, E. H. Todd, Box 316.

a No. 89, AKRON, OHIO.—Meets every other Friday at 39 Viaduct. President, G. M. Swarts; recording secretary, F. F. Loomis, 111 Viaduct.

b No. 90, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Meets every Saturday evening at Foresters' Hall, 781 Chapel street. President, Frank Horan, 57 Washington avenue; recording secretary, J. J. Wheeler, 156 Congress avenue; financial secretary, Frank Tanner, 156 Congress avenue.

a No. 91, EASTON, PA.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at Easton Journal building, Church street. President, Alex. McNeill, 208 Northampton street; recording secretary, H. O. Meeker, 249 Bushkill street; financial secretary, W. C. Pearce, 40 Wilkesbarre street.

a No. 92, HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays in each month at B. of R. T. Hall, Arcade building. President, H. S. Brown, Hornellsville Tel. Co.; recording secretary, A. E. Kline, Hornellsville Tel. Co.; financial secretary, R. Burdic, 9 Cottage avenue.

a No. 93, EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.—Meets every Wednesday night in Smith-Fowler building, on Diamond. President, H. Hetzel, corner Robinson and Walnut streets; recording secretary, S. G. Cowles, P. O. Box 382; financial secretary, R. C. Baxter, 178 Monroe street.

a No. 94, KEWANEE, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights each month at Federation of Labor Hall. President, E. W. Kramer, 618 East Second street; recording and financial secretary, K. W. Finley, 404 Rice street.

a No. 95, JOPLIN, MO.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Hall, Sixth and Wall streets. President, L. L. Haggard, 508 Amanda avenue; financial secretary, Chas. Nelson, Box 461.

a No. 96, WORCESTER, MASS.—Meets every Monday at Piper Hall, 419 Main street. President, W. D. Kendall, 5 Kendall place; recording secretary, E. J. Murphy, 419 Main street; financial secretary, S. A. Strout, 419 Main street.

a No. 97, MT. VERNON, OHIO.—Meets every first and third Saturday night at Quindaro, I. O. O. F. Hall, South Main street. President, F. D. Morrison, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; recording secretary, J. C. Jacobs, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; financial secretary, O. D. Layman, Ridgewood avenue.

c No. 98, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets every Tuesday night at Elks' Hall, 232 N. Ninth street.

President, G. Coleman; recording secretary, F. Peterson; financial secretary, James S. Meade, 1321 Arch street.

c No. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Meets every Monday night at Hanley Hall, 63 Washington street. President, A. W. Seavey, No. 1 Falcon street; recording secretary, R. A. Ripley, 1 North Court street; financial secretary, Rowland Alford, 118 Vandewater street.

a No. 100, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Meets Thursdays at B. T. C. Hall, Bay street. President, G. B. Lampkin, General Delivery; recording secretary, I. E. Salehwell, 740 W. Monroe street; E. J. McDonnell, 702 W. Adams street.

b No. 101, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—Meets second and third Thursdays in Times building, King and Center streets. President, John Ayres, Central building, North street; recording secretary, J. V. Callaghan, 37 Beattie avenue; financial secretary, B. F. Giveans, 10 Washington street.

c No. 102, PATERSON, N. J.—Meets every Thursday evening at Helvetia Hall, 56 Van Houten street. President, Frank H. Hopper, 50 Haledon avenue; recording secretary, N. Merrick, 74 Bloomfield avenue; financial secretary, R. Clark, 37 Benson street.

c No. 103, BOSTON, MASS.—Meets every Wednesday at Dexter Hall, 987 Washington street. President, R. H. Bradford, 987 Washington street; recording secretary, S. E. Sanborn, 608 East Second street, South Boston; financial secretary, J. W. Barton, 126 Cherry street, Chelsea, Mass.

b No. 104, BOSTON, MASS.—Meets every Tuesday at Appleton Hall, 9 Appleton street. President, William R. Reid, 1436 Columbus avenue; recording secretary, John A. McInnis, 23 Oak Grove Terrace, Roxbury, Mass.; financial secretary, Leod MacLeod, 8 Lincoln street, E. Somerville, Mass.

a No. 105, HAMILTON, ONT.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades and Labor Hall, 17 Main street, East. President, Alex. Tongie, 21 Grove street; recording secretary, W. J. Griffith, 266 Catharine street, North; financial secretary, Joseph Cullif, Kinsade avenue.

a No. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Meets Monday evening at Warner block, Room 9, second floor. President, W. J. Bell, Hotel Ellicott; recording secretary, George H. Leburg, 802 East Second street; financial secretary, Wm. J. Torrey, 44 Park street, Jamestown, N. Y.

a No. 107, PITTSBURG, KANS.—Meets every Tuesday at Schielferbine Hall, Sixth and Broadway. President, Thomas Frew, 603 E. Seventh street; recording secretary, Rex Camblin, General Delivery; financial secretary, Paul Mattingly, care Home Telephone Co.

a No. 108, TAMPA, FLA.—Meets every Wednesday night at Carpenter's Hall, corner Franklin and Fortune streets. President, A. W. Carter, 1808 Lamar street; recording secretary, W. M. Baker, P. O. Tampa, Fla.; financial secretary, M. U. Smith, 708 Jackson street.

b No. 109, DAVENPORT, IOWA.—Meets every Thursday night at Danish Brotherhood Hall, 607-609 West Fourth street. President, Clifton Perry, 523 Brady street; recording secretary, C. U. Chase, 513 Warren street; financial secretary, Jas. Dallner, 202 East Fifth street.

g No. 110, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—President, J. G. Mountain; financial secretary, David P. Stevens, 12 Wabash avenue.

a No. 111, HONOLULU, HAWAII.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Brooklyn Hall, Alaken, between Queen and Merchant streets. President, E. F. Dunn; recording secretary, E. P. Hartfield; financial secretary, M. Oleson, Box 144.

a No. 112, LOUISVILLE, KY.—Meets every Tuesday night at Germania Hall, 107 W. Jefferson street. President, A. A. Jones, Home Telephone Company; recording secretary, H. W. Rowlett, land. President, Chas. Monroe, 205 South street; recording secretary, E. A. Wood, 218 Benton street; financial secretary, R. J. Gilmore, 396 South street.

c No. 113, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—Meets every Friday, 122 Cucharras street. President, Jas. English, 5 E. Moreno street; recording secretary, Wm. Waldron, 122 E. Cucharras street; financial secretary, H. T. Paschal, P. O. Box 1057.

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c No. 114, TORONTO, CAN.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Temple building, corner Bay and Richmond streets. President, W. J. Middleton, 18 Shaftsbury avenue; recording secretary, W. F. Partello, 24 Louisa street; financial secretary, G. C. Beckett, 61 Duke street.

a No. 115, AUSTIN, TEX.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Council Hall, over 1000 Cong. avenue. President, Geo. R. Felter, 110 W. avenue; recording secretary, E. D. Brailley, 509 Long avenue; financial secretary, B. B. Beard, 907 E. Third street.

c No. 116, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Meets every Tuesday at Brent's Hall, 534½ South Spring street. President, M. S. Culver, 765 San Julian street; recording secretary, N. R. Baylor, 447 South Grand avenue; financial secretary, H. M. Scott, 2436 Wabash avenue.

a No. 117, ELGIN, ILL.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Trades Council Hall, 102 Douglas avenue. President, I. C. Burney, 316 North Crystal street; recording secretary, T. H. Bryson, 54 Walnut avenue; financial secretary, D. J. Lee, 120 Grove avenue.

a No. 118, DAYTON, OHIO.—Meets Tuesdays each week at Deister Post Hall, 25 N. Main street. President, C. Y. Sohnes, 112 Leonard street; recording secretary, E. W. Wysong, 871 N. Main street; financial secretary, C. M. Rike, 568 W. Fourth street.

a No. 119, BLUEFIELD, W. VA.—President, B. Jones; financial secretary, Geo. Dodds.

a No. 120, LONDON, ONT.—Meets third Tuesday in each month at Oriental Hall, Clarence street. President, G. Upshall, 569 William street; recording secretary, L. R. Folley, 189 Wellington street; financial secretary, G. H. Porter, Box 385.

b No. 121, DENVER, COLO.—Meets every Wednesday at Charles building, Room 325, Fifteenth and Curtis streets. President, B. P. Kernohan, 2251 Welton street; recording secretary, Fred Fryer, 1627 S. Emerson street; financial secretary, S. H. Phillips, 1627 S. Emerson street.

a No. 122, GREAT FALLS, MONT.—Meets Monday at Phelps building, corner Third street and Central avenue. President, F. D. Warde, Box 385; recording secretary, A. N. Thomas, Box 385; financial secretary, E. W. Frost, Box 385.

a No. 123, WILMINGTON, N. C.—Meets every Thursday at Allied Union Hall, over Atlantic National Bank. President, I. S. King, General Delivery; recording and financial secretary, E. C. Yarbrough, over Atlantic National Bank.

a No. 124, GALVESTON, TEX.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Cooks and Waiters' Hall, 307½ Tremont street. President, Jos. Cohen, 18 Post Office street; recording secretary, Ed. F. Parks, Atlanta Hotel; financial secretary, John A. Rotter, 38th street between M and M½.

a No. 125, PORTLAND, ORE.—Meets every Wednesday at Painters' Hall, No. 234½ Morrison street. President, Wm. Morris, 68 Seventh street; recording secretary, C. F. Canfield, 447 E. Davis street; financial secretary, Willis A. Rowe, 349 Couch street.

c No. 126, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Meets first and third Tuesday in month at Labor Temple, Second and Main streets. President, J. H. Byers, 112 N. Cross street; recording secretary, T. W. Hollin, 600 E. 15th street; financial secretary, E. M. Perkins, 917 North street.

c No. 127, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Meets second and last Friday in each month at Zippnick Hall, No. 10 Mechanic street. President, R. K. Johnson, No. 8 Lawton street; recording secretary, John Hughes, 8 Lawton street; financial secretary, H. B. Miller, 47 Guion place.

a No. 128, ALTON, ILL.—Meets every first and third Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 325 State street. President, Albert Foster, 607 Easton street; recording secretary, Joe White, 618 State street; financial secretary, W. H. Reed, 409 B East Eighth street.

a No. 129, NASHVILLE, TENN.—Meets every Saturday night at Labor Advocate Hall. President, C. Snider, 301 Church street; recording secretary, D. R. Johnson, 301 Church street.

c No. 130, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Meets every Thursday at 7 p. m. at Carpenters' Hall, St. Charles street near Paydrass. President, W. F. Ragan, 2210 Beenvill street; recording secretary, W. M. Fisher, 615 Third street; financial secretary, H. W. Thomas, 5238 Constance street.

b No. 131, TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in month in Montague Hall, 127 E. Front street. President, A. Tolhurst, 323 W. Eleventh street; recording secretary, L. V. Beattie, 1011 E. Front street; financial secretary, Frank Alvord, 314 S. Division street.

b No. 132, SOUTH BEND, IND.—Meets every two weeks on Monday evenings at Central Labor Hall, South Michigan street. President, Geo. N. Sams, 836 N. Main street; recording secretary, Wm. F. Qualls, Home Tel. Co.; financial secretary, N. J. Shoemaker, P. O. Box 803.

c No. 133, DETROIT, MICH.—Meets every Wednesday night at Johnston's Hall, 34 Munroe avenue. President, F. W. Raymond, 550 Baker street; recording secretary, R. Lindsay, 242 Hubbard avenue; financial secretary, W. F. Tewksbury, 274 Porter street.

c No. 134, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets every Thursday night at 100 Franklin street. President, S. S. Grimblot, 100 Franklin street; recording secretary, G. O. Johnson, 100 Franklin street; financial secretary, Ray McElheny, 100 Franklin street.

a No. 135, LA CROSSE, WIS.—Meets every second and last Wednesday of each month at Bartle's Hall, Jay street, between Fourth and Fifth. President, Ben A. Emerton, 333 North Ninth street; recording and financial secretary, J. L. Christie, 614 S. Fifth street.

c No. 136, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Meets every Friday night at Labor Temple, Twenty-first. President, T. O. James, Woodward building; recording secretary, R. S. Hoke, 322 Fifty-third street, Woodlawn; financial secretary, J. E. B. Vincent, 2119 Third avenue.

a No. 137, ALBANY, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Beaver Hall, Beaver block, Pearl street, near Beaver. President, Benj. B. Smith, 270 Washington avenue; recording secretary, James Crook, 178 Livingston avenue; financial secretary, G. D. Marmom, 238 N. Pearl street.

a No. 138, FORT WAYNE, IND.—Meets second and fourth Thursday evenings at K. of L. Hall, Court street. President, P. B. Merz, 511 Holman street; recording secretary, Fred Stark, 127 E. Washington street; financial secretary, D. Mullen, 200 N. Barr street.

a No. 139, ELMIRA, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Sundays at Federation of Labor Hall, 332 Carroll street. President, Benj. R. Phillips, 813 E. Second street; recording secretary, John Marvin, 609 East Church street; financial secretary, J. K. Packard, 372 West Fifth street.

a No. 140, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Carpenters' Hall, State street, near Bridge. President, John H. Reed, 439 S. Center street; recording secretary, W. E. Crosby, 17-19 S. Center street; financial secretary, J. J. Dowling, corner Clinton avenue and Northern boulevard, Albany, N. Y.

c No. 141, WHEELING, W. VA.—Meets every Friday night at Peabody building, Room 207, Market street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. President, Oscar Whitecotton, 37 Seventeenth street; recording secretary, Edward Shafer, 35 New Jersey street; financial secretary, L. E. Feldman, 812 Market street.

b No. 142, WHEELING, W. VA.—Meets every Wednesday at I. B. E. W. Hall, Room 207, Peabody building. President, Business Agent; recording secretary, Jos. Lyons, 1109 Elizabeth street; financial secretary, Jos. Lyons, 1109 Elizabeth st.

a No. 143, ASHTABULA, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at C. L. U. Hall, Newbury block, corner Main and Center streets. President, S. D. Eckler, 15 Tyler avenue; recording secretary, C. A. Amy, 17 Sycamore street; financial secretary, O. Myers, care Ashtabula Tel. Co.

a No. 144, WICHITA, KANS.—Meets every Thursday night at Red Men's Hall, 400 East Douglas. President, T. L. Roberts, 314 N. Hydrolic street; recording secretary, Philip F. Kennie, care West-

ern Union; financial secretary, S. C. Pratt, 216 Indiana avenue.

a No. 145, SAGINAW, MICH.—Meets Wednesday night at Engineers' Hall, 218 Genesee avenue. President, J. Crandall, 1103 S. Warren avenue; recording secretary, F. Smith, 923 Jackson street; financial secretary, C. Hillman, 816 S. Baum st.

a No. 146, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Meets Tuesday night of each week at Bartenders' Hall, 1110. President, John St. John, 697 East Washington avenue; recording secretary, Richard A. Brown, 170 Clarence street; financial secretary, M. McMahon, Box 623.

a No. 147, ANDERSON, IND.—Meets every Friday night at Bricklayers' Hall, 909 Main street. President, O. Kendall, 510 W. Ninth street; recording secretary, D. L. Beery, care C. U. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, H. C. Minor, 623 W. Twelfth street.

b No. 148, WASHINGTON, D. C.—Meets every Wednesday night at Union Hall, 430 Eighth street, N. W. President, W. J. Fish, 1001 E street, S. W.; recording secretary, C. C. Moberly, 1001 E street, S. W.; financial secretary, M. V. Murphy, 808 Fifth street, N. E.

a No. 149, AURORA, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, on Island. President, O. H. Monroe, 205 South street; recording secretary, E. A. Wood, 218 Benton street; financial secretary, R. J. Gilmore, 396 South street.

a No. 150, BAY CITY, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Center and Adams streets. President, Jas. Hodgins, 1317 Eleventh street; recording secretary, W. D. Parker, Essexville, Bay County, Mich.; financial secretary, Charles Crampton, City Hall, Bay City, Mich.

b No. 151, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Meets every Tuesday at Electricians' Hall, 35 Eddy street. President, T. R. Elliott, 333 Minna street; recording secretary, C. H. Hanson, 108½ Fell street; financial secretary, James C. Kelly, 50 Webster st.

a No. 152, FT. SCOTT, KAN.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Painters' Hall, 201 Market street. President, J. D. Runkle, 520 N. National avenue; recording secretary, J. E. White, 529 N. National avenue; financial secretary, S. P. Armstrong, 110 N. Judson street.

a No. 153, MARION, IND.—Meets every Tuesday at Riley Hall, northwest corner Third and Washington streets. President, J. A. Ingalls, 317 West Eighth street; recording secretary, Ray Johnson, 606 South Boots street; financial secretary, Howard C. LaFollette, Third and Baldwin avenues.

a No. 154, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Turner Hall, 1520 Third avenue. President, A. Ballard, 1217 15½ street, Moline, Ill.; recording secretary, C. S. Wangclin, 1928 Ninth avenue; financial secretary, A. Coe, 923 Fourth avenue.

a No. 155, OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—Meets every Wednesday night at No. 4 West California street. President, J. M. Brown, 316 W. Chocata street; recording secretary, C. F. Blocher, Mo. and Kan. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, J. C. Clark, 1020 West First street.

a No. 156, FT. WORTH, TEX.—Meets every Wednesday night at B. T. C. Hall, 210 Main street, third floor, Powell building. President, Frank Swo, care Kane, the electrician; recording secretary, Lee Stephens, 602 West First street; financial secretary, J. W. Wilkinson, 1202 Main street.

a No. 157, ELKHART, IND.—Meets first and third Thursday of every month, Central Labor Hall, corner Main and Franklin streets. President, L. D. Whittig, Prairie street; recording secretary, Fred Livingston, Box 265; financial secretary, Asa Kintsler, R. F. D. No. 1.

b No. 158, TEMPLE, TEX.—Meets every Wednesday night, Electrical Workers' Hall, corner First and Avenue A. President, Guy Briant, P. O. Box 335; recording secretary, H. S. Newland, 506 S. Eleventh street; financial secretary, F. J. Hewitt, P. O. Box 335.

a No. 159, MADISON, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Labor Hall, State street. President, John H. Bourne, 343

West Doty street; recording secretary, E. J. Winsor, 1149 East Gorham street; financial secretary, Fred Ingram, 530 West Doty street.

a No. 160, ZANESVILLE, OHIO.—Meets first and third Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. at Building Trades Hall, over 208 Main street. President, F. J. Poyner, 5 Bell Flats; recording secretary, John Mangin, Kirk House; financial secretary, A. E. De Long, Route 8, Zanesville.

a No. 161, UNIONTOWN, PA.—Meets first and third Fridays at Trades and Labor Council Hall, Main and Gallatin streets. President, John D. Riffle, 116 Millview street; recording secretary, J. F. Morrow, 9 Commercial building; financial secretary, Wm. C. Lacey, 38 Wilson avenue.

b No. 162, OMAHA, NEB.—Meets every Thursday evening at Labor Temple, Fifteenth and Dodge streets. President, J. P. Hannaher, Labor Temple; recording secretary, W. C. Gould, Labor Temple; financial secretary, J. C. Gunn, Labor Temple.

b No. 163, WILKESBARRE, PA.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Building Trades Council Hall, 31 West Market street. President, A. F. Lynch, 149 Coal street; recording secretary, J. J. McGlynn, 390 East South street; financial secretary, D. H. Ebert, 400 Scott street.

c No. 164, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Meets Monday, Fehren's Hall, 168 Beacon avenue. President, J. A. Brennan, 1304 Washington street, Hoboken; recording secretary, Otto Bauer, 187 Griffith street; financial secretary, Edward F. Kenna, 1119 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J.

a No. 165, NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—Meets Tuesdays at Thirty-second street and Washington ave. President, J. W. Driver, 1014 Twenty-fifth street; recording secretary, C. D. Frayser, 230 Twenty-seventh street; financial secretary, R. A. Jordan, 2 Bailey street, Hampton, Va.

a No. 166, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CAN.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades Hall, corner Market and Main. President, F. B. Capstick, 370 Selkirk street; recording secretary, R. S. Gordon, 371 York street; financial secretary, D. A. Elliott, 442 Bannatyne avenue.

a No. 167, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Old England block, North street. President, Fred A. Wood, 51 Briggs avenue; recording secretary, J. G. Crown, 81 Maplewood avenue; financial secretary, I. G. King, 84 Parker street.

a No. 168, PARKERSBURG, W. VA.—Meets Wednesdays at Bricklayers' Hall, Court Square. President, G. T. Henderson, Williamstown, W. Va.; recording secretary, J. R. Mayhew, Avery street; financial secretary, W. C. Vaughan, 1017 Lynn st.

a No. 169, FRESNO, CAL.—Meets every Monday at Union Hall, 1123 K street. President, A. L. Moore, 940 H street; recording secretary, H. F. White, 2029 Fresno street; financial secretary, C. T. McShany, Box 1301.

a No. 170, MASON CITY, IOWA.—Meets first and third Thursday evenings at Howe's Hall, corner Fourth and Main streets. President, A. H. Ramsey, 216 South Washington street; recording secretary, F. W. Roberts, 214 East Tenth street; financial secretary, J. D. Templin, 771 East State street.

a No. 171, ANN ARBOR, MICH.—Meets first and third Saturdays in the month at Trades Council Hall, northwest corner of Main and Washington. President, Claude Kittridge, 405 E. Jefferson street; recording secretary, John Sorenson, West Washington street; financial secretary, F. C. Phelps, 114 Felch street.

a No. 172, NEWARK, OHIO.—Meets every Friday night at I. B. E. W. Hall, 11½ West Church st. President, Chas. Barr, 176½ East Main; recording secretary, Sam Allsford, 81 Ninth street; financial secretary, D. S. Hollister, 74 Oakwood avenue.

a No. 173, OTTUMWA, IOWA.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Hall, East Second street. President, K. C. Carruthers, S. Ottumwa; recording secretary, S. W. Speer, 917 E. Main street; financial secretary, T. Tracy, 549 W. Main street.

a No. 174, ST. JOHNS, N. B.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in every month at Foresters'



Hall, 38 Charlotte street. President, R. J. Cochran, 396 Main street, St. Johns; recording secretary, L. F. Fleming, 10 German street, St. Johns; financial secretary, William Connors, 44 North street, St. Johns.

a No. 175, BENTON HARBOR, MICH.—Meets every Wednesday, Robinson block, 110 Pipestone street. President, R. G. Moats, 126 Summit street; recording secretary, R. Emerson, 613 Broad street, St. Joseph, Mich.; financial secretary, C. C. Maddox.

a No. 176, JOLIET, ILL.—Meets every Wednesday at Labor Hall, Jefferson and Ottawa street. President, Ray Allen, 425 Chicago street; recording secretary, A. J. Scheuber, 219 N. Broadway; financial secretary, Denny Wright, 401 Chicago street.

a No. 177, PADUCAH, KY.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Labor Hall, corner of Seventh and Court streets. President, J. Farmer, 427 Clark street; recording secretary, Ed. Juett, care People's Tel. Co.; financial secretary, H. C. Rawling, 427 Clark street.

a No. 178, CANTON, OHIO.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Brown's Hall, 1409 West Tusc street. President, H. R. Williams, 1113 West Eighth street; recording secretary, W. B. Thayer, 808 Lawrence avenue; financial secretary, H. T. Seymour, 1409 West Tusc street.

a No. 179, CHARLESTON, S. C.—Meets every second and fourth Friday at Turnverein Hall, 261 and 263 Meeting street. President, B. V. Madden, 302 Meeting street; recording secretary, J. J. Buerro, 154 Meeting street; financial secretary, Sam'l Webb, 141 Meeting street.

a No. 180, VALLEJO, CAL.—Meets first and third Friday at Labor Council Hall, Sacramento street. President, H. W. Jacobs; recording and financial secretary, R. M. Plunkett, 230 York street.

c No. 181, UTICA, N. Y.—Meets third Tuesday at Labor Temple, Hotel street, Utica, New York. President, John Greenwood, 82 Roberts street; recording secretary, Herman Wameling, 247 Seymour avenue; financial secretary, Edward T. Fox, 199 Court street.

a No. 182, LA CANANEA, SONORA, MEX.—Meets every Monday evening, 8.00, at Y. M. C. A. President, A. C. Brown, La Cananea, Sonora; recording secretary, Sid Carles, La Cananea, Sonora; financial secretary, O. P. Gray, La Cananea, Sonora.

a No. 183, LEXINGTON, KY.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday nights at Vandercen Hall, West Main street, third door east of Broadway. President, R. T. De Moss, 122 Brand avenue; recording secretary, Smith Parks, 243 East Main street; financial secretary, C. M. Mynher, 557 East Third street.

a No. 184, GALESBURG, ILL.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of every month at Trades Assembly Hall, corner Main and Boone avenue. President, J. H. Shull, 226 Duffield street; recording secretary, Tonie Lundeen, 946 N. Seminary street; financial secretary, Glen McGowan, 511 Clark st.

a No. 185, HELENA, MONT.—Meets first and third Saturdays at 8 p. m. in Electrical Workers' Hall, Main street. President, Arthur C. Probst, P. O. Box 267; recording secretary, Alex. Jones, P. O. Box 267; financial secretary, F. F. Clark, P. O. Box 267.

c No. 186, HARTFORD, CONN.—Meets every Tuesday at Union Painters' Hall, 235 Asylum street. President, W. H. Amos, 32 Church street; recording secretary, J. P. Rohan, 41 Deam street; financial secretary, Wm. J. Goltra, 106½ Trumbull st.

a No. 187, OSHKOSH, WIS.—Meets every Tuesday night at Stationary Engineers' Hall, corner State and Otter streets. President, P. S. Bixby, 140 Pearl street; recording secretary, J. E. Niederche, 97 Harvey street; financial secretary, Robert Waters, 137 Wangoo street.

c No. 188, DALLAS, TEX.—Meets every Wednesday at Labor Hall, Elm and Scotland Court. President, E. A. White, 132 N. Akard; recording secretary, B. F. Loper, 269 Cochran street; financial secretary, Chas. Bush, 311 Wood street.

a No. 189, CHESTER, PA.—Meets every Monday night at Beale block, Sixth and Edgemont avenue. President, John F. Owens, Chester; recording sec-

retary, John Lamont, 123 Concord avenue; financial secretary, Andrew Sullivan, Chester.

h No. 190, NEWARK, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. President, John C. Brennan, 364 New street; recording secretary, Wm. Varley, 250 Clifton avenue; financial secretary, Joseph K. Hoch, 364 New street.

a No. 191, EVERETT, WASH.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Temple, 2820 Lombard street. President, Severn Petterson, 3008 Federal street; recording secretary, W. H. Rigg, 3209 Oaks avenue; financial secretary, C. P. Butler, 2008 Rockefeller avenue.

a No. 192, MEMPHIS, TENN.—Meets every Tuesday at United Labor Temple, 354 Second street. President, W. G. Nutzell, 310 Second street; recording secretary, Frank Underwood, 96 Adams street; financial secretary, C. L. Hamilton, 96 Adams street.

b No. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Meets every Tuesday at I. B. E. W. Hall, 210½ S. Fifth street. President, B. U. Spears, General Delivery; recording secretary, G. F. Anderson, 548 West Canady street; financial secretary, W. E. Oliver, 222 W. Fifth street.

a No. 194, SHREVEPORT, LA.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Hall, corner of Texas and Common streets. President, W. A. Holt, 1107 Reynolds street; recording secretary, S. E. Blodgett, Arcade Hotel; financial secretary, R. L. Curtis, 323 Walnut street.

f No. 195, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Meets Sundays at 10 a. m. in Jennings block, First, South and Main streets. President, George W. Setell, No. 4 Clift place; recording secretary, E. L. Nourse, Hotel Richelieu, Second, South, and Third, East; financial secretary, J. E. Gillett, 176½ W. South Temple.

a No. 196, ROCKFORD, ILL.—Meets first and third Fridays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 309½ West State street. President, Clarence Bennett, 414 S. Madison street; recording secretary, Harry J. Miller, 534 Woodlawn avenue; financial secretary, L. C. Williamson, 528 W. State street.

a No. 197, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, over 106 West Front street. President, J. J. Eversole, P. O. Box 274; recording secretary, C. J. Winters, P. O. Box 274; financial secretary, W. S. Briscoe, Box 286.

a No. 198, DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Facade building, Room 1. President, F. Chalder, 57 Grand View avenue; recording secretary, Ed. A. Peters, care of St. George Hotel; financial secretary, J. N. Krahl, Lock Box 103.

f No. 199, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets Thursday at 8 p. m., Union Hall, northeast corner Eleventh and Chestnut streets. President, F. J. Lucas, Edgebrook, Mo.; recording secretary, J. Allen, 3880 Page avenue; financial secretary, W. J. Kelley, 2914 Madison avenue.

a No. 200, ANACONDA, MONT.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, Mattie block, East Commercial avenue. President, Walter Hurst, P. O. Box 483; recording secretary, Jas. O'Mara, P. O. Box 483; financial secretary, J. H. Davis, P. O. Box 483.

a No. 201, APPLETON, WIS.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Master Builders' Hall, corner Edward and Appleton streets. President, John Tempas, 1024 Sixth street; recording secretary, Wm. F. Kerns, 805 N. Division street; financial secretary, Robt. W. McGillan, 1019 Fifth street.

d No. 202, SEATTLE, WASH.—Meets second Tuesday of every month in Hotel Seattle building, Occidental avenue and Yesler street. President, J. Horning, East Lake avenue and Caylor street; recording secretary, Gus Soderberg, Eighth avenue and Pike street; financial secretary, L. H. Brickley, 314½ Ninth avenue, North.

a No. 203, CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—Meets every Tuesday night at Odd Fellows' building, 7 and 9 Neil street. President, H. G. Eastman, 408 North Elm street; recording secretary, John C. McDonald, 1103 West Clark street, Urbana, Ill.; financial secretary, A. L. Chandler, 717 N. Randolph street.



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 a No. 204, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—Meets every Monday at Trades and Labor Hall, Main street and Walnut alley. President, Freeman S. Durling, rear of 139 W. Main street; recording secretary, David Fifer, 85 E. Pleasant street; financial secretary, P. F. Dye, 17 N. Factory street.

a No. 205, JACKSON, MICH.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Labor Hall, corner Jackson and West Main streets. President, E. Osborn, 511 North Jackson street; recording secretary, Wm. Lawrence, 316 Greenwood avenue; financial secretary, F. C. Lewis, 427 W. Wilkins street.

a No. 206, HAMILTON, OHIO.—Meets every Monday night at Monument Hall, High and River streets. President, R. Hall, Sixth and Sycamore streets; recording secretary, A. Hickman; financial secretary, Wm. Line, 317 North Eleventh street.

a No. 207, STOCKTON, CAL.—Meets every Tuesday at Turner Hall, 110 North Hunter street. President, W. L. Muttich, 28 South Hunter street; recording secretary, P. H. Pendleton, 1535 California street; financial secretary, W. E. Lee, Belmont Hotel.

a No. 208, MUSCATINE, IOWA.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 105-107 Iowa avenue. President, David P. Patterson, 412 W. Sixth street; recording secretary, J. A. Lawrence, 1617 Mulberry street; financial secretary, W. F. Demorest, 206 East Second street.

a No. 209, LOGANSPORT, IND.—Meets every Thursday at 7.30 p. m. in Washington Hall, corner Third and Broadway. President, W. D. Brown, 708 Chicago street; recording secretary, Lee Henry, 319½ Third street; financial secretary, N. Costenbolder, 820 Race street.

b No. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Meets every Wednesday night at Odd Fellows' Hall, S. New York avenue. President, Geo. A. Orr, 139 Mt. Vernon avenue; recording secretary, I. N. Cramer, rear 12 South Ohio avenue; financial secretary, C. H. Towne, 1515 Pacific avenue.

c No. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Meets every Friday night in G. A. R. Hall, S. New York avenue. President, Harry D. Brown, 1806 Ontario avenue; recording and financial secretary, E. W. McCann, Alcazar.

c No. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Meets every Wednesday at Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine street. President, Thomas Higgins, 229 Sixth avenue, Dayton, Ky.; recording secretary, Harry Falquet, 505 Ward avenue, Bellevue, Ky.; financial secretary, Joseph A. Cullen, 952 West Sixth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

a No. 213, VANCOUVER, B. C.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays, Room 3, Ingleside block, Cambie street. President, J. A. Dillabough, 808 Howe street; recording secretary, Geo. P. Farr, Room 3, Ingleside block; financial secretary, G. H. Sellars, Room 3, Ingleside block.

a No. 214, OLEAN, N. Y.—Meets every Friday at Fountain Hose House, First street. President, E. R. Klamt, N. Fifteenth street; secretary, F. E. Dellinger, 121 South Twelfth street.

a No. 215, HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—Meets every Tuesday night, rear of Plateau Hotel, Chapel street. President, Lace Bouman, General Delivery; recording secretary, E. C. Waite, General Delivery; financial secretary, C. P. Rowe, General Delivery.

a No. 216, OWENSBORO, KY.—Meets every Tuesday at Main and St. Elizabeth streets. President, A. D. Faught, 326 St. Elizabeth street; recording secretary, J. H. Carnell, 424 St. Ann street; financial secretary, H. A. Leisher, 117 Frederica street.

c No. 217, SEATTLE, WASH.—Meets Mondays at Masonic Temple, Second and Pike streets. President, Chas. Crickmore, 923 35th avenue; recording secretary, Ed. Lemon, 1928 5th avenue; financial secretary, W. W. Morgan, 450 64th avenue.

a No. 218, SHARON, PA.—Meets every alternate Friday night at Grimm Hall, West State street. President, C. D. Brown, Hubbard, Ohio; recording secretary, Chas. Ault, Rankin House; financial secretary, R. D. Hilliard, Box 80.

a No. 219, SULLIVAN, IND.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights at Electric Plant building. Pres-

ident, S. M. Riggs; recording secretary, J. E. Stanfield, Sullivan, Ind.; financial secretary, N. S. Worley.

d No. 220, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in month at Durand building, West Main street. President, P. J. Cotter, 98 Ontario street; recording secretary, C. H. Thompson, 25½ Ontario street; financial secretary, E. C. Thompson, 14, 435 Main street, East.

b No. 221, BEAUMONT, TEX.—Meets every Friday at Furey's Hall, on The Triangle. President, J. H. Cousins, 371 Cypress street; recording secretary, Geo. Mayo, 350 Cypress street; financial secretary, R. B. Delahunty, 2006 Railroad avenue.

a No. 222, LAFAYETTE, IND.—Meets every Thursday at Brick Masons' Hall, Tenth and Main streets. President, F. E. Williams, 413 N. Fifth street; recording secretary, E. S. Klinker, 1615 Tippecanoe street; financial secretary, Walter Hawkins, 1621 Casson street.

c No. 223, BROCKTON, MASS.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays, Room 114, Arcade building, 139 Main street. President, Chas. E. Cole, 416 School street, Whitman; recording secretary, Harry R. Allen, 46 Fuller street; financial secretary, Harry R. Allen, 46 Fuller street.

a No. 224, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Meets Friday in Weaver's Hall, 112 Williams street. President, Fred T. Roach, 594 Elm street; recording secretary, Harry H. Jason, 111 South Seventh street; financial secretary, William H. Curtis, 43 Wing st.

a No. 225, TOPEKA, KANS.—Meets every Wednesday at Trades Assembly Hall, 711 Kansas avenue. President, C. H. Baxter, Crawford Flat No. 2; recording secretary, Paul Robinson, Ohio House; financial secretary, D. C. Piatt, 502 Chandler st.

c No. 226, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—Meets first Thursday evening in each month at Federation Hall, corner First avenue and Second street. President, L. J. Schranck; recording secretary, Frank Thomas, 125 F avenue, West; financial secretary, Alex. Sampson, 521 Third avenue.

b No. 227, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Meets every Wednesday night at Fox's Hall, Fourth avenue and 19th street. President, M. Hunnicutt, 1005 North Fifteenth street; recording secretary, Chas. Moses, Tenth avenue and Thirteenth street north; financial secretary, J. C. Boyd.

a No. 228, OIL CITY, PA.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at K. of P. Hall, Center and Elm streets. President, H. Bocel, 19 Grove avenue; recording secretary, W. A. Humes; financial secretary, J. W. Bullock, 313 Pine street.

a No. 229, MANCHESTER, N. H.—Meets first Tuesday of each month at Building Trades Hall, 843 Elm street. President, J. J. Farrell, 83 Sagamore; recording secretary, C. W. Warner, 75 Sagamore; financial secretary, Rudolph Sheer, 23 Boynton.

a No. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.—Meets every third Friday at Labor Hall, corner Johnson and Douglas streets. President, E. Routh, 62 Government street; recording secretary, F. F. McKittrick, 145 Chatham street; financial secretary, E. C. Knight, 200 Douglas street.

c No. 231, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Friday evenings at Lincoln Club Rooms, 66-68 Pearl street. President, L. B. Denton, care G. R. Elec. Co.; recording secretary, V. L. Fausey, 570 S. East street; financial secretary, H. R. Erdmann, 449 Terrace avenue.

No. 232, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets second Friday of each month at Electrical Workers' Hall, corner State and Central streets. President, William H. Purcell, 114 Union street; recording secretary, John Bourgeois, 76 Broadway; financial secretary, W. Edward Miles, 104 First avenue.

b No. 233, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—Meets every second and fourth Thursday night at Hibernian Hall, over 22 S. Tejon street. President, Jas. Fleming, P. O. Box 654; recording secretary, Robt. J. Clark, P. O. Box 654; financial secretary, F. M. Jahn, P. O. Box 654.

e No. 234, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays in each month at Electrical Workers' Hall, corner State and Center streets. President, J. L. Stockman, 123 Front street; re-

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cording secretary, Henry L. Rivers, 359 Carrie street; financial secretary, J. Finkenstein, 147 Clinton street.

a No. 235, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at International Hall, 1125 Vine street. President, Frank Anderson, 509 Bakewell street, Covington, Ky.; recording secretary, Cooney Woerner, 2640 Halstead street, city; financial secretary, Joe Earley, 2019 Breun street, city.

a No. 236, STREATOR, ILL.—Meets first and third Monday nights at Casey's Hall, 107 East Main street. President, H. M. Griffith, N. Bloomington; recording secretary, Geo. Duffner, 514 W. Bridge street; financial secretary, J. A. Shuler, 309 East Bridge street.

a No. 237, LORAIN, OHIO.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Wagner Hall, southeast corner E. Erie and Broadway. President, C. Book, 334 Bank street; recording secretary, C. A. Bemis, 218 W. Erie avenue; financial secretary, R. S. Smith, 519 Broadway.

a No. 238, ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Meets every Saturday at C. L. U. Hall, 39 Patton avenue. President, Charles Hallingsworth, W. U. Telegraph Office; recording secretary, H. Smith, 145 Roberts street; financial secretary, E. H. Cleninger, W. U. Tel. Co.

No. 239, NEWARK, N. J.—Electric Fixture Fitters, Wiremen and Hangers—Meets first and third Thursdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. President, Wm. G. Scheussler, 241 Camden street; recording secretary, Harry Schnarr, 185 North Fourth street; financial secretary, Michael Tanenbaum, 104 Hunterdon street.

No. 240, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Telephone—Meets every Thursday at Electrical Workers' Hall, S. E. corner Darien and Vine streets. President, George D. Loudenslager, 1209 Jefferson street; recording secretary, John Boone, 2330 Coral street; financial secretary, Wm. J. Gillin, Jr., 1532 N. Garnet street.

b No. 241, DAYTON, OHIO.—Meets every Monday night at Palm Garden Hall, 315 South Jefferson street. President, Thomas E. Fisher, 54 Logan street; recording secretary, C. H. Nolder, 217 W. Third street; financial secretary, C. Reiter, 31 Rung street.

a No. 242, DECATUR, ILL.—Meets every Friday night at Room 416, Powers' building, corner South Water and East Main streets. President, E. O. Baker, Room 16, Syndicate block; recording secretary, Jno. Simon, 416 Powers building; financial secretary, A. Frazier, 416 Powers building.

a No. 243, VINCENNES, IND.—Meets every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. at Odd Fellows' building, Second and Broadway. President, Louis Moninee, 724 Dubois street; recording secretary, Edward Dreiman, 1127 Perry street; financial secretary, Lester Johnson, 210 Vollmer street.

b No. 244, EAST MAUCH CHUNK, PA.—Meets first and third Sundays, 2 p. m., at Hess' Hall, Center street, between Fourth and Fifth. President, Wren Brown, East Mauch Chunk, Box 293; recording secretary, Anthony Armbruster, East Mauch Chunk, Box 232; financial secretary, J. P. Tracy, East Mauch Chunk, Box 195.

b No. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO.—Meets every Friday night at Mulcahey's Hall, 714 Monroe street. President, Joseph Callahan, 912 Vinton street; recording secretary, James Shea, 226 Platt street; financial secretary, O. H. Lewis, 820 Magnolia st.

a No. 246, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.—Meets first and third Fridays of month at Druids' Hall, N. Fourth street. President, S. M. Richards, 100 South street; recording secretary, F. E. Wagner, Clarendon Hotel; financial secretary, E. D. Richards, Third and South streets.

No. 247, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Trades Assembly Hall, State street, near Canal bridge. President, Chas. P. Ford, 98 Church road; recording secretary, Herbert U. Merrill, 110 State street; financial secretary, R. C. Schermerhorn, 340 Paige st.

a No. 248, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Federal Labor Union Hall, 153 East Fifth street. President, E. O. Jackson, 157 West Water street; recording and financial secretary, H. M. Elliott, 20½ East Main street.

a No. 249, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays each month at Trades and Labor Hall, St. Paul street. President, J. W. Johnson, St. Catharines, Ontario; recording secretary, J. Charles Clifford, St. Catharines, Ontario; financial secretary, Joseph Lappin, St. Catharines, Ontario.

a No. 250, SAN JOSE, CAL.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Phelan Hall, First and Post streets. President, R. R. Robinson, 447 South Tenth street; recording secretary, N. K. Kooper, 397 West San Carlos street; financial secretary, J. W. Milton, No. 57 South Seventh street.

a No. 251, PINE BLUFF, ARK.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Carpenters' Hall, 112½ W. Banaque street. President B. R. Brown, P. O. Box 248; recording secretary, Vernon Mullen, P. O. Box 248; financial secretary, J. W. Johnson, P. O. Box 248.

a No. 252, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets third Thursday each month at Ellis' building, State street, next canal bridge. President, Charles Heffernan, 306 Jay street, continued; recording secretary, Ralph R. Lathrop, 6 Landon Terrace; financial secretary, Paul R. C. Peters, 14 Waverly place.

a No. 253, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—Meets second and fourth Sunday mornings at 10.30 at Union Hall, corner of First avenue and Second street. President, Tony Weidlich, 1036 South Sixth street, West; recording secretary, S. L. Stafford, 500 Seventh avenue, West; financial secretary, C. A. Isentraut, Iowa Tel. Co.

No. 254, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Switch-board Men.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Machinists' Hall, State and Jay streets. President, A. M. Franchois, 258 Broadway; recording secretary, John H. Cornick, 808 Grant avenue.

a No. 255, ASHLAND, WIS.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Longshoremen's Hall, corner Ellis avenue, West, and Front street. President, Chester Vrieland, Goeltz block; recording secretary, Ernest Jacott, Franklin House; financial secretary, John E. Dunn, Judd block.

a No. 256, CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Meets every Wednesday evening at Trades and Assembly Hall, 107½ Capitol street. President, Frank Fisher, Home Tel. Co.; recording secretary, H. M. Pelphry; financial secretary, C. P. Shively, Charleston Home Tel. Co.

a No. 257, JACKSON, MISS.—Meets every Thursday in Bricklayers' Hall, W. Jackson street. President, J. N. Olson; recording secretary, J. M. Grafton; financial secretary, J. Hall, W. U. Tel. Co.

b No. 258, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Meets every Friday night at Hanley Hall, 63 Washington street. President, John Grant, 43 Randall street; recording secretary, Edw. Gonyea, 3 Gifford street; financial secretary, Rod Chisholm, 2 Woodland street.

a No. 259, SALEM, MASS.—Meets every Tuesday evening at I. O. O. F. Hall, Washington street. President, F. E. Rogers, 42 Prospect street, Marblehead; recording secretary, M. Leon Lewis, 4 Oak street, Danvers; financial secretary, F. A. Coker, 41 March street, Salem.

a No. 260, SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.—President, A. B. Rodgers, 1415 Archer avenue; financial secretary, B. Bailey, South Omaha, Neb.

b No. 261, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—First and third Wednesdays, Pythian Hall, 464½ Broadway. President, Ross Patterson, Imperial Hotel; recording secretary, W. H. Lavigne, 131 Clinton street; financial secretary, W. H. Owen, 42½ Carline st.

a No. 262, PULLMAN, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at K. of P. Hall, Arcade building. President, C. F. Oakley, 263 East Sixty-second street, Chicago; recording secretary, P. J. Von Weller, 838 West 103d street, Chicago; financial secretary, Marshall E. Hill, 5548 Jefferson avenue, Chicago.

a No. 263, SHAMOKIN, PA.—Meets Thursday evening at 7.30, Room 7, Seiler Zimmerman building, Independence street. President, Harry T. Morgan, corner Pine and Diamond streets; recording secretary, Rosser Samuels, 118 Poplar street; financial secretary, Ed. Roth, 248 South Wood st.

c No. 264, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of every month at Bartenders' Hall, England block. President, E. C. Ventis, Lennox, Mass.; recording secretary, J. K. Beardsley, 44 Hamlin street, Pittsfield, Mass.; financial secretary, C. C. Rowley, 240 Tyler street.

a No. 265, LINCOLN, NEB.—Meets every Thursday night at 8 p. m. at A. O. U. W. Hall, 128 South Tenth street. President, Mark T. Caster, 2131 S street; recording secretary, Wm. Drummond, 433 South Eleventh street; financial secretary, Geo. W. Neally, Lincoln, Neb.

a No. 266, SEDALIA, MO.—Meets every Thursday at Glass Hall, corner Third and Lamine streets. President, J. E. Bullock, 610 E. Eleventh street; recording secretary, F. Martin, Mo. & Kans. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, Jas. Caspen, 641 E. Thirteenth street.

e No. 267, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, State and Center streets. President, B. A. Cawley, 77 Second avenue; recording secretary J. W. Andry, 534 Mumford street; financial secretary, John W. Cain, 50 Villa road.

a No. 268, NEWPORT, R. I.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Central Labor Hall, Thames street. President, F. A. Bloom, 1 Harrison avenue; recording secretary, C. A. Bloom, 28 Denniston street; financial secretary, C. W. Toomey, 5 Halsey street.

a No. 269, PRINCETON, IND.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights at I. B. of E. W. Hall, 106½ North Main street. President, C. F. Stevens, Independent Tel. Office; recording and financial secretary, L. S. Kell, 211 South Seminary st.

h No. 270, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at "Labor Lyceum," 64 East Fourth street, New York City. President, J. A. Thomas, 228 West 123d street; recording secretary, G. W. Townsend, 614 Bainbridge street, Brooklyn; financial secretary, J. Gamble, 2791 Eighth avenue.

a No. 271, ALTOONA, PA.—First and third Mondays each month, Carpenters' Hall, Thirteenth street and Eleventh avenue. President, Chas. Downs, Howard avenue and Eleventh street; recording secretary, F. T. Kleffman, 1114 Twelfth street; financial secretary, Harry Stewart.

a No. 272, SHERMAN, TEX.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Odd Fellows' Hall, Walnut and Houghton streets. President, E. L. Dennis; recording secretary, E. A. Kurtz, P. O. Box 242; financial secretary, J. Dougherty.

a No. 273, CLINTON, IOWA.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, Fifth avenue. President, J. J. Davie, 202 South Second street; recording secretary, O. A. Prest, 425 Dewitt.

a No. 274, MARINETTE, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades Council Hall, Main street. President, E. A. Golden, 822 Wells street; recording secretary, Peter Edges, Armstrong street; financial secretary, F. E. McWayne, 1838 Stephenson street.

a No. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Trades and Labor Hall, Western avenue. President, Wm. Stines, 65 Sandford street; recording secretary, P. A. Peterson, 44 Jefferson street; financial secretary, C. B. Morey, 32 Miller avenue.

a No. 276, WEST SUPERIOR, WIS.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Union Hall, Hammond block. President, W. W. Kielly, 916 Baxter avenue; recording secretary, J. R. Tillotson, 1620 Oaks avenue; financial secretary, P. C. Miller, 1901 Butler avenue.

a No. 277, KINGSTON, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursday evenings at Recorder's Room, City Hall, Reilly street and Broadway. President, H. H. Buckbee, Lucas avenue; recording secretary, Roswell Coles, 76 Maiden Lane; financial secretary, H. Rumsey, 100 Downs street.

c No. 278, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—Meets at Turner Hall every Friday, Third avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, Rock Island, Ill. President, L. L. Corey, 2014 Iowa street, Davenport, Iowa; recording secretary, Will Newman, 512 Perry street, Davenport, Iowa; financial secretary, Jay C. Mead, 655 East Sixth street, Davenport, Iowa.

c No. 279, TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Washington Hall, Eighty-first street and Wabash avenue. President, L. G. Murray, 104 N. Nineteenth street, Terre Haute, Ind.; recording secretary Frank Wissel, 804 N. 13½ street, Terre Haute, Ind.; financial secretary, L. R. Dickerson, 509 S. Thirteenth street.

a No. 280, HAMMOND, IND.—Meets first and third Fridays at K. of P. Hall, 247 State street. President, B. C. Mead, 247 State street; recording secretary, S. J. Carpenter, 136 Clinton street; financial secretary, R. F. Abbott, 13 Van Buren street.

d No. 281, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Meets first Friday of the month at McMahon's Hall, Calliope and Dryades. President, Chas. Kister, 2719 Philip street; recording secretary, P. Radlet, 1510 N. Robinson street; financial secretary, Geo. Lorricks, 6115 Laurel street.

No. 282, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at corner of 44th and Halstead streets. President, P. F. Sullivan, 3733 Wallace street; recording secretary, Wm. J. O'Leary, 5321 Wood street; financial secretary, Wm. A. Kemp, 3362 Archer avenue.

a No. 283, OAKLAND, CAL.—President, C. S. Beirs, Twentieth and Telegraph avenue; recording secretary, J. E. Barton, Berkeley, Cal.; financial secretary, J. A. Etter, 1268 Sixth avenue.

No. 284, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Station Men—Meets second Thursday during July, August and September, second and fourth Thursdays thereafter, at Snider's Hall, North Water street. President, Jos. Sellenger, 778 North Clinton avenue; recording secretary, Wm. J. K. Sutherland, 49 East avenue; financial secretary, James B. Coyle, 84 University avenue.

c No. 285, LYNN, MASS.—Financial secretary, H. Patten, 29 Hanover street.

a No. 286, NEW ALBANY, IND.—Meets every Monday night at Cigar Makers' Hall, State and Market streets. President, J. B. Firster, 1823 Rear Market; recording secretary, John Ulmer, 801 Pearl street; financial secretary, J. P. Elliott, 526 Culb avenue.

f No. 287, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets every Wednesday in Electrical Workers' Hall, Darien and Vine streets. President, Chas. H. Weir, 1922 Stanley street; recording secretary, Thos. Carroll, Palmyra, N. J.; financial secretary, Geo. Shaffer, 818 North Thirteenth street.

a No. 288, WATERLOO, IOWA.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor Hall, 215½ E. Fourth street. President, I. N. Wright, 520 Lafayette street; recording secretary, W. E. Washburn, 128½ Sycamore street; financial secretary, E. W. Fisher, P. O. Box 764.

a No. 289, SANTA CRUZ, CAL.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Labor Union Hall, Walnut avenue. President, Don A. Loucks, Alta House; recording secretary, Frank E. Daubenbiss, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 555; financial secretary, J. E. Judd.

a No. 290, DANVILLE, ILL.—Meets first and third Mondays at business agent's office, 25 West Main street. President, Pearl Baum, 307 Oak street; recording secretary, Bert Smith, 214 E. Madison street; financial secretary, W. E. Crosley, 12 E. North street.

a No. 291, BOISE CITY, IDAHO.—Meets every Friday evening at Labor Hall, Banack street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. President, T. H. Martin, P. O. Box 525; recording secretary, D. A. Ford, P. O. Box 225; financial secretary, John A. Nelson, P. O. Box 941.

c No. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple, No. 3. President, P. W. Hall; recording secretary, T. F. Brady; financial secretary, H. M. Crawshaw, 2027 Willow avenue.

c No. 293, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—Meets every second Sunday at 11 a. m. at Sullivan block, Main street. President, Fred W. Pinkham, Holden street; recording secretary, Arthur A. Ishell, 80 Porter street; financial secretary, Edward S. Boylan, 18 School street.

a No. 294, MUNCIE, IND.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Union Labor Hall, third floor, corner Walnut and Main streets. Pres-

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ident, Clyde Zecke, Box 676; recording secretary, Orvil Overcrash; financial secretary, Ralph Garst, 403 Wheeling avenue.

b No. 295, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—

a No. 296, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Meets first and third Monday evening each month at 405 Main street. President, Jno. McAbee, 9 Cannon street; recording secretary, Fred Wiggins, 38 Bayeaux street; financial secretary, Jacob Ostram, 37 South Bridge street.

b No. 297, PIQUA, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Plock's Hall, 114 South Main street. President, J. G. Ballard, Tippecanoe City, Ohio; recording secretary, C. M. Reed, 617 River street; Piqua, Ohio; financial secretary, W. P. Callister, General Delivery.

a No. 298, FINDLEY, OHIO.—President, George Hildebrand, 605 Cherry street; recording secretary, F. M. Biggs, 208 Clinton Court; financial secretary, C. V. Darrow, Elect. Supply and Construction Co.

b No. 299, CAMDEN, N. J.—Meets every Thursday at Daley's Hall, Seventh and Burch streets. President, Edward Garvy, 218 Linden street; recording secretary, Peter T. Ward, 619 Cedar street; financial secretary, H. B. Fraser, 814 Linden street.

a No. 300, AUBURN, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at C. M. B. A. Hall, Franklin street. President, W. Lewis; recording secretary, E. Briggs; financial secretary, A. Long, 123½ Fulton street.

a No. 301, TEXARKANA, ARK.—Meets every Wednesday at Union Labor Hall, 216 Pine street. President, W. F. Robinson, 214 Walnut street; recording secretary, George E. Russell, 226 State Line; financial secretary, J. F. French, 226 State Line.

c No. 302, PEORIA, ILL.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Carpenters' Hall, 218 Main street. President, John Hoffman, 102 Windom street; recording secretary, H. C. Lupton, 404 Cooper street; financial secretary, Anthony Bickerd, 320½ Bryon street.

a No. 303, LINCOLN, ILL.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Painters' Hall, East Pulaski street. President, F. E. Taylor, 330 Third street; recording secretary, E. S. Ransdell, 317 South Kickapoo street; financial secretary, C. E. Chowning, 302 Delavan street.

c No. 304, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Union Hall, 99 Orange street. President, W. R. Johnson, 773 Whitney avenue; recording secretary, W. M. Dutton, 542 Chapel street; financial secretary, C. B. Thorpe, 64 Center street.

c No. 305, FORT WAYNE, IND.—Financial secretary, A. H. Meyer, 69 Elizabeth street.

a No. 306, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Central Labor Union Hall, 214 West Railroad avenue. President, Bert Moe, P. O. Box 259; recording secretary, E. K. Armstrong, P. O. Box 259; financial secretary, M. H. Sweet, P. O. Box 259.

a No. 307, CUMBERLAND, MD.—Meets Wednesday at 8 p. m. in City Hall building, third floor. President, Michael Gill, General Delivery; recording secretary, W. M. Lanman, Mt. Savage, Md.; financial secretary, C. W. Prince, 52 Columbia street.

c No. 308, BEAUMONT, TEX.—Meets every Tuesday night in Gray building, Pearl and Washington streets. President, E. T. Simmonds, 915 Forsythe street; recording secretary, M. E. Graves, 445 Orleans street; financial secretary, W. G. Miller, 515 Orleans street.

b No. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Bartenders' Hall, Fourth street, near Broadway. President, F. Sims, 414 Caroline street; recording secretary, L. Worsham, Venice, Ill.; financial secretary, R. M. Snyder, 1608 Hall avenue.

a No. 310, STAMFORD, CONN.—Meets first Monday of each month, Wm. T. Minor Post, G. A. R. Hall, 442 Main street. President, Goodrich E. Risley, 192 Atlantic street; recording secretary, John J. Farrell, Glenbrook; financial secretary, Norman R. Wilcox, 109 Stillwater avenue.

a No. 311, BELOIT, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades Council Hall, West Grand avenue and Third street. President, Geo. Jones, R. No. 27; recording secretary, S. E. Bartlett, 422 State street; financial secretary, Thos. Hefferman, 122 W. Merrill street.

a No. 312, ROME, GA.—President, R. L. Maxwell; financial secretary, R. W. Callaway, 313½ Broad street.

b No. 313, WILMINGTON, DEL.—Meets first and third Fridays at N. E. corner of Eighth and Orange. President, David Gray, N. E. corner Thirteenth and Tatnall streets; recording secretary, Geo. N. Senior, 313 Tatnall street; financial secretary, Geo. T. Lyon, 422 E. Fifth street.

a No. 314, TYLER, TEX.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Council Hall, South Side Square. President, F. E. L. Ivey, care of Bell Telephone Co.; recording secretary, W. B. Roberts, 501 West Houston street; financial secretary, W. B. Roberts, 501 West Houston street.

a No. 315, BATON ROUGE, LA.—President, J. H. Hawkins; financial secretary, H. A. Selser, 1011 Africa street.

a No. 316, OGDEN, UTAH.—Meets every Saturday night at Union Labor Hall, 264 Twenty-fourth street. President, R. F. Dean, P. O. Box 44; recording secretary, Geo. M. Stoddard, P. O. Box 44; financial secretary, H. B. Hill, P. O. Box 44.

a No. 317, PORTLAND, OREG.—Meets every Thursday in Painters' Hall, 234½ Morrison street. President, C. F. Caulfield, 371½ East Burnside; recording secretary, F. L. Goehring, 86 Park street; financial secretary, F. L. Crockerell, Box 644.

b No. 318, KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Independent Hall, corner Gay and Cumberland streets. President, W. J. Radcliffe; recording secretary, J. O. Shelley, 305 Scott avenue; financial secretary, F. P. O'Connor, 605 W. Vine avenue.

c No. 319, PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at K. of L. Hall, 535 Smithfield street. President, Jno. F. Manley, 606 Herron avenue; recording secretary, Wm. G. Comrie, 5818 Holden street; financial secretary, Wm. A. Kelly, 305 Wood street.

a No. 320, PARIS, TEX.—Meets every Wednesday at N. Main street, over Wray's saloon. President, D. A. Jones, 515 Bonham street; recording secretary, Edwin Burke, Box 238; financial secretary, W. N. Banta, 735 N. Main street.

a No. 321, LA SALLE, ILL.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Reed & O'Neil's Hall, Main street. President, J. E. Mullen; recording secretary, W. Dusch, 227 Bucklin street; financial secretary, Wm. Bulfer, 1729 Fourth street, Peru, Ill.

a No. 322, KOKOMO, IND.—Meets every Wednesday, Buckeye, south of Sycamore street. President, Ed. Vaughn, 272 S. Buckeye street; recording and financial secretary, C. E. Jolliffe, 150 South Main street.

a No. 323, FAIRMONT, W. VA.—Meets Saturday nights at Musgrave Hall, Monroe street. President, John Tohan, 879 West Queen street; recording secretary, John Frye, 32 Mansfield avenue; financial secretary, L. E. Thornton, 26 Ezar street.

a No. 324, BRAZIL, IND.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights at United Mine Workers' Hall, Main and Walnut streets (Opera block). President, Harry Reed, 12 W. Maple street; recording secretary, Birt Stauts, 203 South Lambert street; financial secretary, L. M. Moore, 203 South Lambert st.

a No. 325, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Meets every Friday, 8 p. m., C. L. U. Hall, 79 State street. President, F. K. Spencer, 18 New street; recording secretary, Emmitt W. Sullivan, 120 De Russey; financial secretary, William J. Bidwell, 120 Washington street.

a No. 326, CONNELLSVILLE, PA.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Rutsek's Hall, corner Main and Arch streets. President, Morris L. Williams, Dunbar, Pa.; recording secretary, M. A. Hopwood, New Haven, Pa.; financial secretary, Paul McDonald, 234 E. Apple street.

a No. 327, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Meets first and third Mondays at Central Labor Hall, Clematis

avenue. President, E. W. J. Parrish, W. Palm Beach; recording secretary, A. S. Brown, W. Palm Beach; financial secretary, J. E. Chambers.

a No. 328, OSWEGO, N. Y.—Meets every second Wednesday evening, Trades and Labor Hall, West First, between Bridge and Oneida streets. President, John Goodwin, 318 Walnut street; recording secretary, J. J. Glynn, 69 East Cayuga street; financial secretary, Frank Gallagher, 79 East Eighth street.

a No. 329, SHELBYVILLE, IND.—Meets every Friday night at Union Labor Hall, Public Square. President, Alfred C. Lee, 26 Second street; recording secretary, Frank Shewmon, West Jackson street; financial secretary, A. C. Lee, 26 Second st.

f No. 330, KANSAS CITY, MO.—Meets first and third Wednesdays in Electrical Workers' Hall, 1333 Grand avenue. President, R. B. Weaver, 1018 Baltimore avenue; recording secretary, Earl C. Zoll, 1109 Charlotte street; financial secretary, Geo. Lewis, 1426 Campbell street.

a No. 331, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Meets first and third Mondays each month at Phil Daly's Hose Company's Hall, Second avenue. President, E. J. Dougherty, 174 Union avenue; recording secretary, John A. Brokaw, 31 Washington street; financial secretary, Jno. Coles, Jr., Box 127, Station B, Long Branch, N. J.

a No. 332, SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays, Arlington street. President, David Harvey, 821 Lizzie street; recording secretary, H. E. Sheeley, 423 E. Spruce; financial secretary, Ben Bainbridge, 807½ John st.

a No. 333, EMPORIA, KANS.—Meets every Tuesday night at 323½ Commercial street. President, E. McKinsey, 101 South West street; recording secretary, W. M. Johnson, 709 Merchant street; financial secretary, W. C. Prince, 210 South Merchant street.

a No. 334, BELLINGHAM, WASH.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Eagles' Hall, corner Elk and Magnolia streets. President, R. U. Muffy; recording and financial secretary, H. H. Horton, 1114 Ellis street.

a No. 335, SPRINGFIELD, MO.—Meets Wednesday, Odd Fellows' Hall, 302 Voonville street. President, C. H. Robinson, 604 South street; recording secretary, R. T. Brennan, 433 S. Main street; financial secretary, C. A. Hoag, 953 S. Jefferson st.

a No. 336, OSKALOOSA, IOWA.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Engineers' Hall, West High avenue. President, Jas. Poling, Oskaloosa; recording secretary, John Teas, Oskaloosa; financial secretary, G. W. Gordon, 207 E. Third avenue.

a No. 337, PARSONS, KANS.—Meets first and third Fridays in each month in City Hall, Eighteenth street, between Forest and Johnson avenues. President, Frank Heller, 2126 Crawford avenue; recording secretary, Dan Parks, 1620 Gabriel avenue; financial secretary, Roy B. Power, 1117 South Sixteenth street.

a No. 296, DENISON, TEX.—Meets every Thursday night at G. Co. Tel. Co. office, 111½ South Rusk avenue. President, J. R. Pratt, 531 W. Murry street; recording secretary, J. W. Acru, 101 East Day street; financial secretary, W. M. Gordon, 310 South Rusk avenue.

a No. 339, STERLING, ILL.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Labor Hall, 308 Locust street. President, Geo. Thomas, Sterling, Ill.; recording secretary, John Powers, 105 Twelfth avenue; financial secretary R. L. Fairbrother, 1011 First avenue, Sterling, Ill.

c No. 340, SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Meets first and third Mondays at Pythian Castle, corner Ninth and I streets. President, C. W. Beaton, 1620 I street; recording secretary, Geo. H. Curtis, 1318½ Sixteenth street; financial secretary, E. G. Fletcher, Pythian Castle.

a No. 341, OTTAWA, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Gebhardt's Hall, 630 West Madison street. President, Wm. L. Spore, 110 W. Washington street; recording secretary, J. H. Brown, 1225 Phelps street; financial secretary, T. A. Stone, Cen. Union Tel. Co.

a No. 342, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.—Meets first and third Thursdays, E. J. Ryan's Hall, corner Third avenue and Ninth street. President, Geo. J. Wolf, 1709 Fourth avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.; recording

secretary, Chas. Cook, 621 Eighth street, Beaver Falls, Pa.; financial secretary, J. L. Allwine, 654 Case street, Rochester, Pa.

a No. 343, NORWICH, CONN.—Meets fourth Wednesday at Carpenters' Hall, Snetucket street. President, J. M. Fillmore, 23 Spring street; recording secretary, Wm. M. Laren, 26-28 Broadway; financial secretary, Walter Holden, 150 Main street.

a No. 344, NEW LONDON, CONN.—Meets first and third Fridays at Bacon block, State street. President, W. H. Vibber, 24 Mountain avenue; recording secretary, C. C. Comstock, 5 Franklin street; financial secretary, John S. Loveless, 11 Berkley avenue.

a No. 345, MOBILE, ALA.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at I. O. O. F. Hall, corner of St. Joseph and St. Michael streets. President, J. W. Scouyers, 804 Elmira street; recording secretary, C. L. Singler, care of Electric Light Co., Royal and St. Louis streets; financial secretary, W. E. Prewitt, 310 Charleston street.

a No. 346, FORT SMITH, ARK.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at K. of P. Hall, over 708 Gar. avenue. President, C. P. Rowe, S. D. and Twelfth street; recording secretary, J. P. Hamilton, 305 South Tenth street; financial secretary, W. H. McDonald, 710 South Eleventh and H streets.

a No. 347, PERU, IND.—Meets every Monday at 7 p. m., at Schmoll building, Fifth and Broadway. President, Frank Seamon, 72 E. Third; recording secretary, Elmer Burlingame, 406 E. Third; financial secretary, S. C. La Boyteaux, 261 E. Ninth st.

No. 348, GREENVILLE, TEX.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Hall, 278 West Lee street. President, C. A. Duck, 216 N. Stonewall street; recording secretary, W. Brame; financial secretary, C. M. Christopher.

No. 349, MIAMI, FLA.—Meets first and third Mondays in Electrical Hall, Fourteenth street. President, W. D. Avery, Fourth street; recording and financial secretary, R. D. Taylor, 305 Third st.

a No. 350, HANNIBAL, MO.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Bartenders' Hall, corner of Main and Broadway. President, Lawson Steadman, 306 North Third street; recording secretary, Geo. M. Jackson, 220 Rock street; financial secretary, Harry Janes, 211 Center street.

a No. 351, MERIDEN, CONN.—Meets first and third Wednesdays each month at Turners' Hall, Pratt street. President, John J. Buckley, 29 Pratt street, Meriden, Conn.; recording secretary, Chas. Bellows, 16 Bristol street, Wallingford, Conn.; financial secretary, A. E. Cooke, Crown street, Meriden, Conn.

a No. 352, LANSING, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Labor Hall, Washington avenue, north. President, Bert Evans, 734 Shaw street, west; financial secretary, J. D. Mosher, 535 Larch, north; recording secretary, C. Edington, 111 Short street.

b No. 353, TORONTO, CAN.—Meets first and third Mondays at Occident Hall, corner Queen and Bathurst streets. President, John Tottan, 879 Queen street, west; recording secretary, J. Fyfe, 32 Mansfield avenue; financial secretary, L. E. Thornton, 26 Ezar street.

c No. 354, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Meets every Thursday at Federation of Labor Hall, corner South and State streets. President, H. D. Fairchild, P. O. Box 213; recording secretary, E. Delm, P. O. Box 213; financial secretary, W. H. Meldrum, P. O. Box 213.

a No. 355, PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at First National Bank building, Wilkinsburg, Pa. President, W. J. Wigington, 211 Ninth avenue, Homestead; recording secretary, W. G. McGettigan, East Pittsburg; financial secretary, Geo. M. Smith, P. O. Box 217, East Pittsburg.

b No. 356, KANSAS CITY, MO.—Meets every Monday in Electrical Workers' Hall, 1333 Grand avenue. President, Sam H. Hawkins, 1833 Grand avenue; recording secretary, F. J. Schadel, 1333 Grand avenue; financial secretary, C. F. Drolinger, 1333 Grand avenue.

No. 357, PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets first Thursday on or after the 15th at Advocate Office, Butler block. President, John Sheridan, 17 High street, Pittston; recording secretary, P. F. Toole, Union street, Pittston; financial secretary, George Judge, Clarke Lane, Pittston.

a No. 358, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Carpenters' Union Hall, Stricker's building, 138 Smith street. President, V. Christofferson, 137 Fayette street; recording secretary, Geo. Skirm, 161 Washington street; financial secretary, Ambrose Mather, 44 East avenue.

a No. 359, IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH.—Meets first Thursday, Odd Fellows' building, 421 Stephenson avenue. President, Quirin Stephany, 108 E. Ludington street; recording secretary, Elmer Croll, 1025 River avenue; financial secretary, Conrad Carlson, 1120 River avenue.

a No. 360, SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Hall, Syndicate block. President, M. G. Lacy, care Citizens' Tel. Co.; recording secretary, L. H. Snyder, care N. U. Tel. Ex. Co.; financial secretary, Chas. Height, care Citizens' Tel. Co.

a No. 361, LAWRENCE, KANS.—President, Joseph Badsky, 501 Alabama street; recording secretary, James Hart, West Elliot street.

a No. 362, KANKAKEE, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Painters' Hall, corner Schuyler and Court. President, F. E. Jeffers, Illinois Eastern Hospital; recording secretary, N. Madigan, Ind. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, A. E. Davids, Ind. Tel. Co.

a No. 363, MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays, 20½ South Perry street. President, E. Goolsby, 103 Clitheral avenue; recording secretary, Jas. F. Brady, 112 N. Hull street; financial secretary, W. D. Bivins, 218 Columbus street.

a No. 364, GUTHRIE, OKLA.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Armory Hall, 109 West Harrison avenue. President, Art Carpenter; recording secretary, W. F. C. Perry; financial secretary, A. H. Harmon, 324 Springer street.

a No. 365, FULTON, MO.—Financial secretary, Herman Glahn, Fulton.

a No. 366, ALLENTOWN, PA.—Meets first Sunday each month in Nagles' Hall, corner Seventh and Turner streets. President, J. S. Hoffman, 1315 Court street; recording secretary, John F. Gaffey, 183 Tilgham street; financial secretary, Charles Hoffman, 1315 Court street.

a No. 367, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets first and third Saturdays of month in Rosenburg's Hall, Granite City, Ill. President, J. G. Jones, Granite City; recording secretary, Nelson Boland, Granite City; financial secretary, H. A. Yandell, Granite City.

f No. 368, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, Union Hall, 1591 Second avenue. President, Thomas C. Yoe, 2558 Eighth avenue; recording secretary, James Wellington, 302 W. 129th street; financial secretary, J. J. McCarthy, 202 E. 96th street.

c No. 369, LOUISVILLE, KY.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Beck's Hall, Jefferson street, between First and Second. President, L. Rosenfield, R. F. D. No. 2, Station E; recording secretary, J. A. Magness, 2231 Brook street; financial secretary, Dave Butterfield, 1767 Wilson avenue.

cg No. 370, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Meets Friday of each week, 416 West Sixth street, Room 22. President, G. E. Ramsey, 416 West Sixth street; recording secretary, W. M. Baker, 137 N. Eastlake; financial secretary, Hal. Hamner, 319 West Avenue Fifty-one.

a No. 371, REDDING, CAL.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Horn's Hall, 516 California street. President, John T. Reed, Golden Eagle Hotel; recording secretary, J. C. Powel, Temple Hotel; financial secretary, D. W. Rathburn, 828 Gold st.

a No. 372, BOONE, IOWA.—Meets first and third Fridays at North Side Union Hall, 917 Tenth street. President, H. C. Elliott, 515 Tenth street; recording and financial secretary, A. J. Berl, 1556 Fifth street.

a No. 373, ONEIDA, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of every month at Trades Assembly Hall, 20 James street. President, F. W. Brickley; recording and financial secretary, W. H. Percival, 14 Prospect street.

a No. 374, ESCANABA, MICH.—Meets every first and third Friday evening at Lemmer's Hall, 310 Ludington street. President, J. H. Harkins, 516 Wells avenue; recording and financial secretary, W. G. Compton, 308 Wolcott street.

a No. 375, JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—Meets second and fourth Sundays in each month at K. of P. Hall, corner High and Madison streets. President,

M. P. Gaddis; recording and financial secretary, Geo. W. Fleming, 418 E. McCarty street.

No. 376, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets every first and third Mondays of month at Electrical Workers' Headquarters, 100 Franklin street. President, Thos. Queenan, 100 Franklin street; recording secretary, John Luebke, 100 Franklin street; financial secretary, James J. Lamb, 100 Franklin street.

c No. 377, LYNN, MASS.—President D. Duval, 31 Whittier street; recording secretary, L. A. Wentworth, 34 Leyman street; financial secretary, E. L. Wood, 15 Herbert street.

a No. 378, SHEFFIELD, ALA.—Meets Friday nights in K. of P. Hall. President, F. C. Brumbach; recording and financial secretary, E. L. Howard.

a No. 379, GREENSBURG, PA.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Glunts Hall, corner East Pittsburg street and Maple avenue. President, C. M. Morgan, West Pittsburg street; recording secretary, M. McLaughlin, 219 Main street; financial secretary, H. E. Peters.

No. 380, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

No. 381, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in month at Adam Koch's Hall, 104 E. Randolph street. President, C. M. Hall, 185 Indiana street; recording secretary, E. N. Nockels, 56 Fifth avenue, Room 513; financial secretary, O. A. Lawson, 449 Cornelia street.

a No. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.—Meets Wednesday night at Independence Hall, over Independent Engine House, between Main and Assembly streets. President, W. J. Jones, 913 Oak street; recording secretary, J. B. Dodenhoff, 2025 Lincoln street; financial secretary, E. D. Wallace, 1400 Laurel street.

a No. 383, MATTOON, ILL.—President, Harry Schock; recording secretary, Ned Malaine; financial secretary, L. Morganstein, Fire Department.

a No. 384, MUSKOGEE, IND. TER.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in W. C. T. U. Hall, on C street. President, W. C. Shull; recording secretary, S. O. Wood; financial secretary, R. J. Johnson.

a No. 385, LAWRENCE, MASS.—Meets first and third Mondays at Bugbee Hall. President, R. H. Morris, 167 Prospect street; recording secretary, T. H. Hogarth, 86 Andover street; financial secretary, J. J. McCrillas, 259 South Broadway.

a No. 386, NEW IBERIA, LA.—Meets third Saturday of each month, Corinne and Maine streets. President, George Fay; recording secretary, E. R. Chivers; financial secretary, W. A. Broussard.

a No. 387, FREEPORT, ILL.—Meets every first and third Wednesday nights at Socialists' Hall, 93 Galena street. President, Robert Brine, Liberty street; recording secretary, Chas. Kuntz, 53 Ottawa street; financial secretary, Jas. B. Gaffney, 237 Douglas avenue.

a No. 388, PALESTINE, TEX.—Meets first Tuesday of each month at Power House Hall, Avenue A. President, S. B. Taylor, Reagan street; recording secretary, Z. A. McReynolds, in care Light Co.; financial secretary, D. E. Bostick, P. O. Box 834.

a No. 389, PATERSON, N. J.—Meets every first and third Tuesday in Columbia Hall, 462 Main street. President, F. H. Holmes, Lodi, N. J.; recording secretary, Charles Walton, 57 Twenty-third avenue; financial secretary, Geo. Twigger, 330 Market street.

a No. 390, JOHNSTOWN, PA.—Meets every Wednesday night at United Workmen's Hall, Main street. President, W. O. Draucher, Cook Hotel; recording secretary, M. L. Lower, 245 Llewellyn street; financial secretary, Harry F. Davis, Conemaugh, Pa.

a No. 391, MERIDAN, MISS.—Meets every Tuesday night at Painters' Hall, Second street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third avenues. President, W. F. Johnson, P. O. Box 70; recording secretary, H. F. Harwell, Thirty-eighth avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets; financial secretary, Fred Keeton, Nineteenth avenue and Twelfth st.

a No. 392, TROY, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday night in Red Men's Hall, First and Congress streets. President, C. Rasmussen, Lynd House; recording secretary, Seymour Scott, Ingalls avenue; financial secretary, Wm. P. Hayden, 510 Fourth street.

h No. 393, DETROIT, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Fridays in Johnson's Union Headquarters, corner Monroe avenue and Farrar street. President, G. A. Weisenhagen, 155 Antietam street;

recording secretary, Sydney A. Smith, 368 Cass avenue; financial secretary, Burn. Tiffin, 247 Fourth avenue.

c No. 394, AUBURN, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Mantel Hall, Water street. President, Thomas H. Mohan, 1 School street; recording secretary, R. C. Leek, 155 Clark street; financial secretary, D. Ehle, 84 Genesee street.

a No. 395, KALAMAZOO, MICH.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month, Trades and Labor Hall, South Burdick street. President, Geo. C. Milham, 722 Stockbridge avenue; recording secretary, Burton A. Whipple, 322 E. Lovell street; financial secretary, Morris W. Doyle, 426 Woodland avenue.

f No. 396, BOSTON, MASS.—Meets second Wednesday at Seaver Hall, Paine's Mem. building, Appleton street. President, W. W. Emmons, 125 Milk street (basement); recording secretary, D. R. McGregor, 241 Minot street, Dorchester, Mass.; financial secretary, A. R. Young, 709 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.

a No. 397, QUEBEC, CANADA.—Meets first and third Mondays at Moisan's Hall, St. Helene and St. Anselme. President, E. L. Heurcux, 394 St. Valier street; recording secretary, N. Mathurin, 238 St. Valier street; financial secretary, A. Bouret, 18 Levis street.

a No. 398, ST. CLOUD, MINN.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Fifth avenue and First street, south. President, Gottlieb Gehrenback, Twelfth avenue, N.; recording secretary, Harry Hamlin, Sauk Rapids, Minn.; financial secretary, F. B. Doten, 618 Sixth avenue, south.

a No. 399, PORTLAND, ME.—Meets every Tuesday at Farrington block, Congress street. President, F. E. Sargent, 308 Portland street; recording secretary, W. J. Ingersoll, 3 C street, Knightwell, Me.; financial secretary, A. G. Moody, 36 Lancaster street.

a No. 400, OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Murphy's Hall, Sussex street. President, M. F. Mead, 34 Murray street; recording secretary, C. G. Keyes, 467 Rideau street; financial secretary, A. Seguin, 30 Water st.

a No. 401, BURLINGTON, IOWA.—Meets every Monday evening at Carpenters' Hall, Third and Jefferson streets. President, L. R. Sherrill, 104 N. Main street; recording secretary, W. F. Moore, 918 S. Third street; financial secretary, W. F. Moore, 918 S. Third street.

c No. 402, PORTCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets every first and third Mondays nights at 8 each month at Washington Hall, 115 North Main street. President, Andrew Bell, 26 Hasco avenue; recording secretary, Daniel B. Purdy, P. O. Box 240, Portchester, N. Y.; financial secretary, J. C. Irving, Greenwich, Conn.

a No. 403, MEADVILLE, PA.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays at Central Labor Hall, Eiler block, Water street. President, Oliver Stockholm, Wallace street; recording secretary, W. N. Banta, Phoenix Hotel; financial secretary, F. A. Berg, 732 Liberty street.

No. 404, DENVER, COLO.—(Winders).—Meets every Tuesday at 512 Charles building. President, W. C. Metzgar, 115 West Bayard street; recording secretary, A. W. Gay, 1245 Clarkson street; financial secretary, Jack H. Cook, Hotel Midland.

a No. 405, HOUGHTON, MICH.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Union Hall, Sheldon street. President, John Crawford, Houghton; recording secretary, R. H. Day, Houghton; financial secretary, E. J. Poirier.

a No. 406, ARDMORE, IND. TER.—Meets Friday of each week at Union Hall, West Main street. President, E. M. Parker; recording secretary, John A. Ball; financial secretary, A. A. Holcomb, P. O. Box 346.

a No. 407, MARQUETTE, MICH.—Meets every second and fourth Saturday of each month at Siegel's Hall, N. Third street. President, O. H. Siewert, 339 West Alger street; recording secretary, C. A. Ellstrom, 321 West Bluff street; financial secretary, G. H. Kemper, 511 West Ridge street.

a No. 408, MISSOULA, MONT.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at Firemen's Hall, West Main street. President, J. B. Ashley, Missoula, Mont.; recording and financial secretary, C. H. Christensen, 805 East Front street.

a No. 409, ITHACA, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturdays of every month at Central Labor Union Hall, East State street. President, A. E. Day; recording secretary, H. W. Barnard, 202 South Cayuga street; financial secretary, O. Rittenhouse, 505 South Albany street.

a No. 410, FITCHBURG, MASS.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at C. L. U. Hall, 5 Main street. President, Daniel McDonald, 6½ Congress street; recording secretary, R. W. Larrabee, 374 Main street; financial secretary, D. L. Toomly, 17 Blossom street.

a No. 411, WARREN, OHIO.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Labor Hall, Main street. President, S. F. Messer, 318 North Tod avenue; recording secretary, C. C. Mason, 504 South Pine street; financial secretary, Geo. L. Hardy, Niles, Ohio.

a No. 412, MANKATO, MINN.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Williams' Hall, corner Front and Hickory streets. President, W. C. Seslico, 429 Belgrade avenue; recording secretary, Chas. Brandon, 114 S. Fourth street; financial secretary, R. A. Anderson, Box 140.

a No. 413, MANILA, P. I.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Levy's Hall, Calle Exchange, 59. President, Frank Moffett, 144 Manila; recording secretary, R. R. Landon, General Delivery; financial secretary, Charles A. Schoendube, 144 Manila.

a No. 414, NORWALK, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Central Labor Union Hall, Whittlesey avenue and Monroe street. President, Ralph Farley; recording secretary, Harry Stoughton; financial secretary, Adelbert Graham.

a No. 415, CHEYENNE, WYO.—Meets every first and third Mondays, K. P. Hall, West Seventeenth street. President, F. P. Edlind, corner Twenty-first and Van Lennan; recording secretary, Arthur Noe; financial secretary, B. M. Vance, Box 530.

c No. 416, ST. JOSEPH, MO.—Meets every Thursday at N. W. corner Seventh and Felix streets, Secret Service Room, second floor. President, W. H. Winters, 507 S. Third street; recording secretary, H. F. Howard, 313 N. Ninth street; financial secretary, J. A. Wells, 1620 N. Second street.

a No. 417, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at Labor Hall, Ann street, between Johnson and Liberty. President, John Gilroy Mezger, 1 High street; recording secretary, Raymond Hathaway Williams, 215 First street; financial secretary, Thomas Perrott, 32 Smith street.

a No. 418, MT. VERNON, IND.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at Frank's Place, Main street. President, Geo. B. Duncan; recording and financial secretary, Oscar H. Brinkman, Box 405.

a No. 419, JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—President, P. Trabue; recording secretary, J. A. Lemington, 1013 N. Church street; financial secretary, O. Sorrelas.

a No. 420, MOBERLY, MO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday nights of each month at Lincoln G. A. H., Reed street. President, Rieley Patterson, Moberly, Mo., care of Richmond Hotel; recording secretary, E. J. Hayes, 629 Culp street, Moberly, Mo.

a No. 421, WATERTOWN, N. Y.—President, N. W. Pillan; recording and financial secretary, George Dickerson, 57 A Arsenal street.

a No. 422, HACKENSACK, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, Armory Hall, corner of State and Mercer. President, D. T. Evans; recording secretary, Bert M. Pratt, 52 Main street; financial secretary, Walter Kingsley, Kansas street.

c No. 423, MONTREAL, P. Q.—Meets first and third Fridays each month at Arcanum Hall, 2444 St. Catherine street. President, L. R. McDonald, 2 Brunswick street; recording secretary, T. W. Rothery, 31½ Latour street; financial secretary, F. W. Cotten, 534 Antoine street.

c No. 424, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Paschen's Hall, 325 Chestnut street. President, F. M. Stark, 717 St. Paul avenue; recording secretary, Wm. McFadden, National Soldiers' Home; financial secretary, J. W. Daley, 496 Twenty-seventh street.

c No. 425, WILMINGTON, DEL.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at corner Eighth and Orange streets. President, E. B. Ferrel, 802 West Sixth street; recording secretary, H. Mason, 8 Riddle avenue; financial secretary, R. S. Hertzog, 1112 King street.



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a No. 426, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Meets second and fourth Friday in Engineers' Hall, 27 Congress st. President, M. L. Schwarz, 18 Wiburd street; recording secretary, T. B. Ruxton, 26 Woodbury avenue; financial secretary, A. B. Damon, Kittery Depot.

c No. 427, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 210½ S. Fifth street. President, J. D. Valentine, 411 W. Canedy street; recording secretary, A. H. Barth, 615 E. Jackson street; financial secretary, R. W. Berry, 916 E. Edwards street.

No. 428, BAKERSFIELD, CAL.—Meets every first and third Tuesday of each month at 1803 Chester avenue. President, Wm. H. Murray; recording secretary, C. T. Collins; financial secretary, J. E. Baker, 904 19th street.

No. 429, COLUMBUS, GA.—President, G. W. Schultz, Automatic Tel. Company; recording secretary, S. B. Montgomery, Southern Bell Tel. Company; financial secretary, Frank Hudson, Southern Bell Tel. Company.

a No. 430, RACINE, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 8 p. m. Trades Council Hall, Main and Fourth streets. President, C. W. Bartlett, 310 Sixth street; recording secretary, F. M. Brookes, Box 247, Racine; financial secretary, D. A. Howard, 1917 Chatham street.

a No. 431, FREDERICK, MD.—Meets every first and third Saturday in the month at Farmer Hall, West Patrick street. President, H. H. Barnes; financial secretary, S. F. Gardner, 187 South Market street.

a No. 432, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Hall, corner Barstow and Wisconsin streets. President, George Headwick, 245 Barlout street; recording secretary, Chas. Anger, 948 Madison street; financial secretary, Louis Marsh, 521 Congress street.

a No. 433, FREMONT, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Germonade's Hall corner of Park and Napoleon streets. President, Ed. E. McCarty, 337 Harrison street, Fremont, Ohio; recording secretary, R. G. Dunfee, 401 Ash street, Fremont, Ohio; financial secretary, Wm. P. Stevens, Fremont, care U. S. Telephone Co.

a No. 434, DOUGLAS, ARIZ.—President, J. H. Stewart; financial secretary, F. C. Farrington, care Douglas Imp. Co.

a No. 435, MARION, OHIO.—Meets every Saturday at Central Trades Council Hall, South Main street. President, R. C. Owens, Ola street; recording secretary, Sylvester Rowe, 269 North Oak street; financial secretary, Fred Rowe, 269 North Oak street.

a No. 436, ONEONTA, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trades and Labor Council Hall, 143 Main street. President, M. J. Young, 265 Main street; recording secretary, B. J. Waltz, 46 Academy; financial secretary, B. J. Waltz, 46 Academy.

a No. 437, FALL RIVER, MASS.—Meets first and third Mondays in each month at I. B. E. W. Hall, 26 North Main street. President, T. D. Sullivan, 253 Fifth street; recording secretary, John E. Sullivan, 576 Plymouth avenue; financial secretary, H. A. Manchester, General Delivery.

No. 438, GREATER NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Electrical Car Workers).—Meets every Friday at Odd Fellows' Hall, 67 St. Mark's place, New York. President, John W. Schmidt, 688 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; recording secretary, E. M. Young, 5617 Third avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; financial secretary, Julius N. Ehrenberg, 112 East Eighty-third street, New York.

a No. 439, ALLIANCE, OHIO.—Meets first and fourth Fridays at Fogg building, corner Mechanic avenue and Main street. President, John McCoskey, P. O. Box 946; recording secretary, A. V. Stanley, 213 W. Main street; financial secretary, H. J. Erhardt, 213 W. Main street.

a No. 440, GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Catholic Foresters' Hall, East Side. President, Geo. M. Huntington; recording secretary, C. M. Dougharty; financial secretary, J. H. Noyes.

a No. 441, JANESVILLE, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Assembly Hall, corner Milwaukee and Franklin streets. President, James Fraser; recording secretary, Ed. Barron, 207 Cher-

ry street; financial secretary, Joseph C. Shuler, 56 Palm street.

a No. 442, SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Financial secretary, Fred Schuelcr, care of So. Bell Tel. Co.

a No. 443, KEY WEST, FLA.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Cigarmakers' Hall, corner Caroline and Elizabeth. President, H. L. Lee, 514 Southard street; recording secretary, Jos. H. Monticino, 500 White street; financial secretary, R. B. Gilbert, 514 Southard street.

a No. 444, RICHMOND, IND.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in Union Hall, over 511 Main street. President, D. L. Woods, 10 South Seventeenth street; financial secretary, J. L. McNeill, 105 North Ninth street.

b No. 445, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—Meets every Friday at Trades Council Hall, Main and Jefferson streets. President, Wm. Evans; recording secretary, W. R. Blodgett, 583 Marshall avenue; financial secretary, J. P. Long, 21 Locust street.

c No. 446, COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 167½ South High street, over Lazarus' department stores. President, J. C. McCoy, 720 Cleveland avenue; recording secretary, Henry Kern, 570 Stanley street; financial secretary, J. H. Esmond, 408 Buttle avenue.

a No. 447, PORT HURON, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Mondays in C. M. B. A. Hall, 935 Military street. President, Wm. J. McManus, 1504 Ninth street; recording secretary, H. S. Adams, Hotel Messenger; financial secretary, P. Leo Wittliff, 825 Griswold street.

a No. 448, ANNAPOLIS, MD.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Arundel Hall, corner West and Church Circle. President, J. Boyd Dexter, 169 Green street; recording secretary, W. G. Fothergill, Eastport, Anne Arundel county, Md.; financial secretary, E. T. Beavins, 13 Cathedral street.

a No. 449, AUGUSTA, GA.—Financial secretary, J. L. Reed, care of Strowger Exchange.

a No. 450, TRINIDAD, COLO.—Meets first and third Thursdays, Poetry block, Commercial street. President, E. T. Drouot, Tel. Co.; recording secretary, Joe Gayway, First street; financial secretary, John Nigro, General Delivery.

a No. 451, NEW DECAATUR, ALA.—President, J. H. Mackin, Ala. Traction Co.; recording secretary, Jas. Foster, Box 36; financial secretary, George H. Rider, So. Bell Telephone Co.

No. 452, PENSACOLA, FLA.—Meets every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. at Central Trades Council Hall, Old Armory Hall. President, Gus Boursette, 626 East Garden street; recording secretary, T. D. Adams, P. O. Box 793; financial secretary, W. C. Walker, 513 North Sixth avenue.

a No. 453, SUMTER, S. C.—President, R. A. Wilson, 108 Harrin street; recording and financial secretary, E. H. Lynam, 311 West Calhoun street.

a No. 454, CHARLOTTE, N. C.—President, J. R. Griffith; recording secretary, W. W. Norwood; financial secretary, S. J. Alexander, 503 Poplar st.

a No. 455, SHAWNEE, O. T.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Hall. President, W. C. Campbell, 304 North Tucker street; recording secretary, B. Shipley, 215 E. Main street; financial secretary, H. Brown, P. O. Box 421.

c No. 456, OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—Meets every Tuesday night at No. 4 W. California avenue. President, C. B. Griffin, 608 N. Broadway; recording secretary, F. M. Johnson, 317 W. Post; financial secretary, C. M. Small, 608 N. Broadway.

a No. 457, KENOSHA, WIS.—Meets first and third Fridays at Schlits' Hall. President, F. O. Wood, 5 Park Court; recording secretary, Ellis Hogan; financial secretary, E. Parsons, 14 Park Court.

a No. 458, ABERDEEN, WASH.—Meets every Sunday, 12 m., at Longshoremen's Hall. President, Frank Ratty; recording secretary, M. O. James, 201 Heron street.

a No. 459, CORTLAND, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Martin block, Main street. President, John J. McMahon, Grotin avenue; recording and financial secretary, W. H. Hartnett, 5 Sand street.

a No. 460, CHICKASHA, IND. T.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights of each month at Riddle & King's law office, Bank of Commerce building. President, C. P. Bowen; recording and financial secretary, Charles A. King, Box 491.



a No. 461, LOWELL, MASS.—Meets every Tuesday at Bay State Hall, Central street. President, James E. Farrell, 107 Fulton street; recording secretary, J. M. McDermott, 100 Bourne street; financial secretary, Geo. W. Conant, 176 Cross street.

a No. 462, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets every Friday evening at Lightstone's Hall, S. E. corner Eleventh street and Franklin avenue. President, Wm. J. Schmidt, 3206 Dakota avenue; recording secretary, Carl Hy Roewe, 4219 De Soto; financial secretary, Wm. Folkerts, 1121 Union avenue.

a No. 463, MONTREAL, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA.—Financial secretary, T. Soucy, 468 Wolfe street.

a No. 464, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—President, W. A. Campbell, 36 Berlin street; recording secretary, Barney S. Kirchner, 553 Lorain street; financial secretary, J. L. Carlton, 409 W. Madison avenue.

a No. 465, SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Meets Wednesdays in Snyder block, 835 Sixth street. President, A. J. Otis, 1522 Columbia street; recording secretary, R. Heilbron, 849 Twenty-second street; financial secretary, Harry Eckenrode, 606 Julian avenue.

a No. 466, BELVIDERE, ILL.—Meets first and third Mondays at Creston Athletic Club, 112 Logan avenue. President, Jas. Thorn, 411 McKinley avenue; recording secretary, Walter Stage, care C. U. Telep. Co.; financial secretary, Wm. Pratt, 1002 Garfield avenue.

a No. 467, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Meets Monday at G. A. R. Hall, over 115 W. Eighth street. President, W. B. Lawing, 18 Bluff View; recording secretary, J. H. Brothbeck, 1019 E. Eighth street; financial secretary, J. W. Daubenspeck, Sherman Heights.

a No. 468, DOVER, N. H.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Weavers' Hall. President, James W. Flynn, 2 Huff street; recording secretary, C. H. Warren, 29 Chestnut street; financial secretary, John Cameron, 595 Central avenue.

a No. 469, YORK, PA.—Meets every Tuesday at Fries Hall, 42 North George street. President, Effinger Lucas, E. Prospect street; recording secretary, D. G. M. Wallick, 124 S. West street; financial secretary, Geo. Gorhrig.

a No. 470, HAVERHILL, MASS.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Boot and Shoe Makers' Hall, 31 Washington street. President, R. M. McDonald, 42 Picasant street, Bradford, Mass.; recording secretary, D. McLellan, 63 Pecker street; financial secretary, A. G. McDonald, 18 Locust street.

a No. 471, MILLINOCK, ME.—President, E. Hammons; financial secretary, W. Lyon.

### DISTRICT COUNCILS.

First District Council, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month, in Mohawk Hall, Brodt & Yates Building, corner State and Center streets. President, B. H. Cawley, 77 Second avenue; vice president, Barney A. Cawley, 77 Second avenue; recording secretary, C. P. Ford, 78 Church road.

Sixth District Council.—President, J. P. Connor, G. V. P., Union Depot Hotel, Dallas, Tex.; vice president, J. P. Broderick, 722 South Pine street, San Antonio, Tex.; secretary-treasurer, Lee Stephens, 601 West First street, Fort Worth, Tex.

### BUSINESS AGENTS.

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No. 2 St. Louis, Mo.—H. Myers, 2905 A Easton avenue.

No. 3, New York.—G. W. Whitford, James Stanton, D. H. Armstrong, Ed. Arrington.

No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—F. Friedman, 302 Grant street.

No. 6, San Francisco, Cal.—J. De Vecmon, 35 Eddy street.

No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—M. H. Collins, office, Sam Jack's Building, 83 Madison street.

No. 14, Pittsburg, Pa.—S. D. Young, 302 Grant street.

No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—E. G. Smith, 32 Farmer street.

No. 18, Kansas City, Mo.—Neal Callahan, 1318 Forrest avenue.

No. 20, New York, N. Y.—P. J. McLaughlin, 149 North Portland avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

No. 21, Philadelphia, Pa.—Charles Kirk, 1320 Vine street.

No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—C. W. Hurd, 1895 Waltham avenue.

No. 25, Terre Haute, Ind.—A. R. Markle, 1027 Seventh avenue.

No. 26, Washington, D. C.—Edw. Nothnagle, corner Sixth and G streets, northwest.

No. 28, Baltimore, Md.—George Reese, 343 N. Calvert street.

No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio.—A. W. McIntyre, 83 Prospect street.

No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio.—R. Gray, 83 Prospect street.

No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—A. Cunningham, Council Hall.

No. 42, Utica, N. Y.—Robert Kintzings, 30 Lincoln avenue.

No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y.—B. McGuire, 1318 Grape street.

No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.—James Shane, 78 South Division street.

No. 52, Newark, N. J.—Wm. Bamford, 236 Washington street.

No. 58, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—D. M. Ashmore, 708 Division street.

No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—C. P. Lofthouse, 124 East Third street.

No. 68, Denver, Colo.—C. A. Nickerson, 218 Charles Block.

No. 79, Syracuse, N. Y.—Lowell Mereness, 405 N. Clinton street.

No. 86, Rochester, N. Y.—J. Monaghan, Room 3, Durand Building, 58 Main street.

No. 95, Joplin, Mo.—W. A. Nielson, 715 Jackson.

No. 98, Philadelphia Pa.—Jas. S. Meade, 1321 Arch street.

No. 102, Paterson, N. J.—R. Clark, 37 Benson street.

No. 103, Boston, Mass.—P. W. Collins, office, 987 Washington street.

No. 114, Toronto, Canada.—W. J. Middleton, 18 Shaftsbury avenue.

No. 116, Los Angeles, Cal.—M. S. Culver, 124 East Third street.

No. 134, Chicago, Ill.—C. M. Bloomfield, 100 Franklin street.

No. 139, Elmira, N. Y.—John Marus, 609 E. Church street.

No. 151, San Francisco, Cal.—J. S. McDonald, 921 Market street.

No. 154, Rock Island, Ill.—Charles Norton, P. O. Box 225.

No. 162, Omaha, Neb.—F. Wittus, Labor Temple.

No. 194, Shreveport, La.—R. L. Curtis, 323 Walnut street.

No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.—J. H. Shull, 266 Duffield avenue.

No. 186, Hartford, Conn.—Wm. J. Goltra, 235 Asylum street, Union Hall.

No. 210, Atlantic City.—Marshall Burkins, 117 N. Pennsylvania avenue.

No. 212, Cincinnati, Ohio.—C. L. Fleming, 418 Hopkins street.

No. 218, Seattle, Wash.—E. A. Clark, 132 Warren avenue.

No. 279, Chicago, Ill.—Wm. Bonnist, 83 East Madison street.

No. 288, Waterloo, Iowa.—I. J. Wright, care of Gas and Electric Company.

No. 324, Brazil, Ind.—C. J. Vuncannon, Hoffman House.

No. 350, Hannibal, Mo.—A. H. Gwan, 320 Bird street.

No. 356, Kansas City, Mo.—C. F. Drollinger, 1333 Grand avenue.

No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Wm. McDonough, 118 Smith street.

No. 381, Chicago, Ill.—Edward N. Nockels, 10 E. Randolph street.

No. 390, Johnstown, Pa.—M. R. Brennan, 244 Levergood street.

No. 394, Auburn, N. Y.—D. Ehle, 84 Genesee st.

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